





# Views of Mt. Vernon—Home of Washington.



ROOM IN WHICH WASHINGTON DIED. MOUNT VERNON—EAST VIEW.



WHERE WASHINGTON LIVED AND DIED.

Mt. Vernon mansion, the historic residence of Washington, is to-day in a very different condition from that in which it was only a few years ago. Having passed into the hands of a private association of ladies, it has been completely restored to its original condition, being kept in perfect repair and made to look as nearly as possible as it did when its immortal proprietor lived in it. Now, as then, it looks out upon the grand expanse of the placid Potomac, whose silver stream may be seen flowing for a distance of many miles, whether one looks to north or south from the grassy bluff on which the grand old house is situated. Beneath the bluff and between the latter and the river bank, is a small deer park, fenced in.

In these good old days the Mt. Vernon estate covered a good many square miles, extending all the way to Alexandria on the north and for a long distance to the southeast of the present center of the property. The late Mrs. George Washington, originally belonged to Lawrence Washington, her brother to George, who named the estate after Admiral Lord Vernon, under whom he had held command in the British navy. When Lawrence died he left the property to George, who at the time of his own demise was unquestionably the richest man in the United States. Always careful as to expenditure and possessing a high degree of business ability and foresight, he added largely to what came to him by inheritance and by marriage. He obtained a very considerable fortune of course, with the widow's estate.

If Washington were to return to this voluntary abode to-morrow, and revisit his ancient home, he would find its external aspect practically unaltered. Everything would appear to his eye pretty much as it did when he last saw it. The very outbuildings would be familiar—the spinning house, in which the servants spun and wove the cool breezes which were converted into a school for the two young grandchildren, and the conservatory. Nowadays, when the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association make their annual visit to the estate, for one week each summer, not all of them are able to find convenient quarters in the mansion itself, and so three or four of them sleep in the old conservatory over the spinning house. In the spinning house, also, a colored woman, who is a direct descendant of one of Washington's slaves, gives lessons in spinning with the wheel, and in weaving after the manner of antiquity.

Mt. Vernon is a fine old place—the very type of a Virginia estate of the last century. It is a perfect specimen of the colonial style of architecture, which recently has achieved a sort of renaissance. It has the grand air, and kept as it is, in the best of repair, it seems to defy the ravages of years. And yet it could not have been so comfortable in some respects as modern residences. The conservatory, for instance, was unknown in Washington's day, and there were not even electric stoves. The immortal George was not the man to deny himself reasonable luxuries. On one occasion he imported a carpet from abroad, and the cost of it was so great that his political opponents set up a howl. To settle this outrageous Washington refused to receive the carpet or to pay the duty charged on it, and it was bought in action by a Philadelphia lady, a descendant of whom presented it recently to the Mt. Vernon Association. Thus this historic floor covering finds itself at last in the place for which it was originally destined.

The former owner, reditively, were to enter the house, he would find that the interior looks somewhat otherwise than it did of old. Its lower floor bears to some extent the aspect of a museum, where are gathered together all sorts of Washington relics—everything in this line, in fact, that the ladies of the association have been able to secure by gift, purchase or borrowing. All the objects displayed are very neatly arranged, but they hardly lend the aspect of home or domesticity. There is quite a library of Washington's writings, and various documents in his delicate hand are framed on the walls. Not altogether appropriate in the collection, perhaps, is the veritable bed of the British officer formerly lodged at the Smithsonian Institution. The latter, at that time, had no place for curio, and so gave it to Mt. Vernon.

There is one very serious objection to the gathering of these priceless Washington relics at Mt. Vernon, and that is the danger of fire. The mansion is by no means fireproof, and any fire that might break out would be a disaster of the most irreparable loss of the nation. It is believed by many conservative persons that, while the historic mansion itself ought to be carefully preserved, the relics which it now contains would be more wisely deposited in some fireproof structure at the national capital. As it is, every possible precaution against fire is taken.

It must be said that every effort has been made to retain as far as possible the original status quo of the mansion's interior. Upstairs it is to-day pretty much as it was when Washington last saw it. He died in a bedroom on the second floor, and therein is still to be seen the couch on which he passed away. It is a typical old-fashioned bed, with four tall, slender posts at the corners, and a canopy of the original white dimity curtains that adorned it a century ago and covered with the same white spread. The other articles of furniture in the room are those which were there when Washington died, being lent by various descendants. In a corner, as if he had been ready for use, are some of the things which went to make up his camp when he was in the field.

Those who are said to haunt the famous old mansion, the most notable of the phantoms in question being that of Washington himself. True, he has never been known to present himself in the form of an apparition, but several persons who have slept in his bedroom have declared in the most positive manner that they felt his presence, as that of a brooding something which watched them. On one occasion, not long ago, two ladies attempted to occupy the bed, but the sense of the presence was so strong that they were unable to sleep, and though it was summer time, they spent the night shivering together in a corner.

A colonnade connects the house with the great kitchen, in which the cooking used to be done when a state dinner was given in the mansion by Washington. It is said that footstools, conveniently believed to be those of Washington himself, are frequently heard rattling along it. After Washington's death his widow adopted as her own a small bedroom in the third story, which, being immediately under the room, has a ceiling that slants down to the floor on one side. Through the small single window she was able to look out upon the Potomac southward, and upon the tomb which her husband's body was placed. She lived only one year after George's demise. At the end of 31 years Washington's remains were transferred to the present tomb, which is shown in an accompanying picture. In this tomb George and Martha lie side by side, each reclining in a marble sarcophagus.

The present Mt. Vernon estate comprises 234 acres. The association, when it bought the property a few years ago, acquired 204 acres, to which Jay Gould added 30 acres by gift. These 30 acres lay between the estate proper and the premises of a neighbor, and they were secured in order to prevent the gambler from becoming an immediate neighbor. The purchase was made from John A. Washington, a grandnephew of George. Though actually belonging to the association, the former home of the Father of His Country may be considered now as practically the property of the nation, being thus preserved for all time.

The Heart of the Nation. Among the most interesting features of Washington are those in which he reveals himself not as soldier, as patriot, or as statesman, but simply as the Southern planter. Whom was called to the presidency he owned in Mount Vernon and adjacent farms ten thousand acres of which, four thousand were under cultivation. Such an estate, involving great interests at any time, meant far more one hundred years ago than it does today. Since it entailed the carrying on of a score or more separate industries.

During the eight years of his presidency Washington insisted upon weekly reports from his superintendents, and it is his letters in reply to these reports that reveal the genuine love of the soil. He knew every field of all these thousands of acres, and planned the planting of every crop; he knew all the roads and fences; he knew even where boards and shingles in certain buildings needed renewing, or where a rope was needed for a certain well; he was most eager over new seeds and trees. When the gardener complains that the deer are destroying the shrubs, he is at a loss which to give up, shrubs or deer. Every page full of the minutest inquiries and directions, tells of his love for the earth and his delight in working with it—a satisfaction far greater, he himself declares, than the empty glory of earthly honors.

We sometimes are told that we are losing our love of home and becoming a nation of wanderers and flat dwellers. Undoubtedly there are flats, but after all how few they are compared with the thousands of cottages East and West. It is these countless heartiestones that are the foundation of our hope. For it is these homes and home lands—the old ones enriched with the memories of generations.

Washington and Civil Service. Like most reforms, that of the civil service is in part an effort to restore earlier conditions. To those who believe that all developments, no matter how civil, are under the law of the survival of the fittest, civil service reform is a reaction. Its ideal has never been better stated than by Washington. In a letter declining to appoint a personal friend to office, Washington wrote: "My friend is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart, but with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opinion with all his politics is hostile to me, a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do with the case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States." As George Washington I would put this man any kindness in my power, as President of the United States I can do nothing. This is the ideal toward which civil service reformers are still pressing forward. For more than a generation it has held upon the public life of the nation, but the very cause which has been due to it, and not to consequence, it revived again when the forces that were against it seemed to have secured their complete triumph. Outlook.

Washington's Boyhood. A boy who was much at Mount Vernon and at Mr. Fairfax's seat, York, might expect to see not a little of the life of the colony. George Washington was kept at school until he was eleven, then he was sent to a boarding school in England. He did not like it at all, and he never returned. With his brother Augustine, at the old home on Bridges Creek, in order to be near the best school that was accessible while the mother was far away on the farm that lay upon the Rappahannock. Mrs. Washington saw to it, nevertheless, that she should not lose sight of him at all. When he was fourteen it was suggested that he should be sent to sea, as so many lads were, no doubt, from that maritime province; but the prudent mother preferred he should not leave Virginia, and the schooling went on as before, the studying of books and manly sports. By the time he reached sixteen, he was a very different boy from the one who had been sent to sea. He was now a man of letters, and he was now a man of letters.

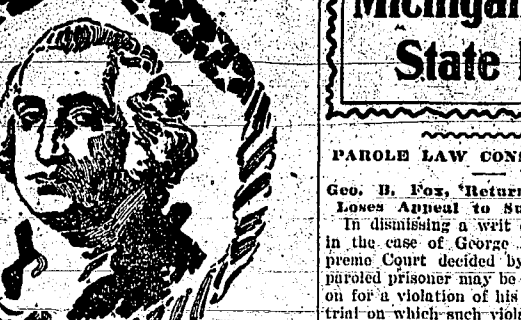
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# Michigan State News



PAROLE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Geo. H. Fox, 'Returned to Prison, Loses Appeal to Supreme Court. In dismissing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of George H. Fox, the Supreme Court decided by holding that a parolee prisoner may be returned to prison for a violation of his parole without a trial on which such violation must be established. The same principle was upheld in the case of the People against Fred Cook. Fox is now in prison at Loma. He was sent there in January, 1904, by Judge Murphy of Detroit, and after the expiration of his minimum sentence was paroled under the intermediate sentence act. During the State fair one month later Fox was arrested charged with attempting to pick a pocket and was held for trial in the Circuit Court. While awaiting trial he was taken into custody for breaking his parole and returned to the Loma prison.

STUDENTS FINED FOR RIOTING.

Five at Ann Arbor Are Assessed for Theater Disturbances. Charles Fowler of Louisville, Ky.; Leon H. Phillips of Indian Falls, Mich.; Oliver Burns of Clarence, N. Y.; Joseph J. Jacobson of Detroit and Harold Wausley of West Virginia all pleaded guilty to being disturbers in a recent students' mob in Ann Arbor, and were sentenced to a fine of \$25 and \$50 each. Manager Rosenberg of the Bijou theater, where a vaudeville performance was broken up also swore out a warrant against another student who, he says, sprinkled a bottle of hydrogen sulphide in the theater.

DRAGGED UNDER HEAVY SLEIGH.

Well-Known Grand Rapids Plumber Victim of Unmanageable Horses. Knocked down and dragged for 300 feet under a heavy sleigh laden with coal, a well-known business man and resident of Grand Rapids, was fatally injured and died in the hospital shortly afterward. Mr. Shriver was holding the horses by the reins when they became unmanageable and, rearing, threw him down, the sleigh catching his clothing as it passed over him. He was 74 years of age and had been in the plumbing business in the city since 1881.

FAMILY ALL FOUND DYING.

Gas Nearly Fatal to Six Helpless Persons Living Over Garage. Eddie Brown, aged 10, coming home from an errand the other evening, found nearly all of the family asphyxiated from gas coming from a leak in the first floor, occupied by an auto garage in Algon. Two children were unconscious, the grandparents of the boy helpless and the mother-in-law, who had been in bed several days, was unable to turn in an alarm. Eddie called physicians and the entire family is now out of danger. The father, J. H. Brown, is captain of the Salvation Army and was at work.

DECIDES \$50,000 WILL CASE.

Contestants Win Out, Proving Mrs. Clark Impotent. Judge Anderson in probate court at Lansing today gave the contestants in the Elizabeth Clark will case. Mrs. Clark died, leaving a will devising property said to be worth \$50,000, to Mrs. Emily Clark, who lived during the life of her husband and died in 1901. The will was contested by the children of the deceased, who claimed that the will was invalid.

FIELD MATCH NEAR GASOLINE.

Frank Rhee Dies at Violent End Result of Carelessness. The explosion of a gasoline tank, which had been emptying the tank and struck a match near the fuel, exploded, blowing off the top of the tank, which struck Rhee in the face, crushing his head. He lived about three hours.

PROSECUTION CHARGES.

Non-Durand Cooked at his home in Hastings, aged 70 years. He was the father of Marshall L. and W. R. Cook, publishers of the Hastings Banner. In politics he has always been a Republican and has held many offices. He was the second mayor of the city. He was a State senator in 1870 and a senator in 1881. In 1884 he was a presidential elector.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY THOUGHT.

If Washington had lived that day—He chopped the cherry tree—How different it would have been—No doubt.

For none can doubt that he had led a life of bustle and activity. For his right heavy hickory stick, And George's life, too, thumped. And then—ah, me!—our loved state—Indeed—what have been said—For if G. W. then had died—It would have been—No doubt.

The rhymester (unidentified) who produced the following took a negative view of things and paid the immortal George a high compliment at the same time: When Washington was president, He never on a railroad went, And never rode a bicycle. He read by no electric lamp, Nor heard about the Yellowstone; He never looked at a map, And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at the knees; By wire he could not send dispatch; He wore a top hat, and a top hat, And never had a match to scratch. But in these days it's come to pass, All work is with such dashing done, We've all those things, but then, alas! We seem to have no Washington.

Where Washington Fell Short, Little Edward's father was reading to him about Washington. "When George was still a boy," the story ran, "he could throw a stone across the Rappahannock river, and once when visiting the Natural Bridge in Virginia he threw a pebble to the very top of it. 'Is that very high?' the child asked. 'Yes, that's very high for a boy to throw.' 'As high as this house?' 'Oh, yes, higher.' 'Is it as high as three or four of our trees if they were on top of one another?' 'Yes, I think it is.' 'Not as high as a giant, though?' 'Much higher than any giant I ever heard of.' 'Higher than the giant that Jack found up at the top of the beanstalk?' 'I should say so.' 'But I mean is it higher than a giant as high as six or seven giants as tall as the highest trees anybody ever heard of?' 'Well, perhaps not quite as high as a giant like that.' 'But I have heard all the time that Washington couldn't throw as high as some giants.'"

Students Stop a Show. Students stopped a vaudeville show at Ann Arbor by creating such a disturbance that the actors refused to go on with their parts.

Bit of Pie May Be Fatal. John Johnson, a farmer living near Muskegon, was brought to the hospital, thoroughly swollen and physicians say he cannot recover. He was bitten by a pig a few days ago and blood poisoning resulted.

Kills Sheep-Killing Coyote. Warren Spaulding shot a coyote in Sharon township, eighteen miles south-west of Ann Arbor. It had been killing sheep for the last eight years. It was brought to bay by four dogs. Spaulding will claim the State bounty on wolves.

Are Not Parted in Death. As the fulfillment of a wish often expressed in life, Mrs. and Mrs. Bernard Ridgeway, pioneer residents of Beetham, were not parted in death. Mr. Ridgeway, aged 73, died the other night. This following afternoon Mrs. Ridgeway, aged 67, passed away as the result of stroke caused by her husband's death.

Brakeman Crushed Under Train. His foot caught in a frog, Frank C. Hutchins, a Peru Marquette brakeman, was crushed by a train at Bridgman. He was 70 years old and had been a brakeman for many years.

Win Dukos, who was shot by his sister, Mrs. Bell McElroy, Jan. 10, in Chicago, is dead. Mrs. McElroy will be arrested on a charge of murder.

William T. Chapman, a prominent farmer living north of Linden, is dead from heart disease. He was 70 years old and leaves a widow and five children.

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# GOVERNOR WARNER WINS.

Secures Nomination of His Ticket in State Convention of the Supreme Court. William L. Carpenter, for Justice of the Supreme Court, secured the nomination of his ticket in the State convention of the Supreme Court. The convention was held in Lansing and the judges were elected by a vote of 323 to 302. The judges were elected by a vote of 323 to 302. The judges were elected by a vote of 323 to 302.

PROVE EVERY CLAIM.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—a Specific For Anemia and a Safe Family Medicine. When the body becomes run down, either as a result of overwork, worry or a severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anemia, which is the medical term for 'bloodless.' The common symptoms are paleness of the lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite.

Mr. Louis L. Clark, a painter, of 19 Lincoln Place, Plainfield, N. J., says: "Last May I was obliged to undergo an operation for appendicitis and while the operation in itself was successful, I did not recover my strength and health. I was discouraged when a neighbor told me that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured her and advised me to try them. I began taking them about the middle of June and soon felt so much better that I kept on and was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured rheumatism, cholera, after-effects of the grip and fevers, and as the health of the nerves depends upon the purity of the blood, they are invaluable in neuritis, nervous debility, sleeplessness, dizziness and even locomotor ataxia and paralysis."

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WIDOW WAS TO BE MARRIED.

George Benn, 14 Years Old, Had It All Arranged. At the police court, examination of George Benn, the Kimball boy who ran away from school, it developed that he was to have married a young woman at Warren, at which place he was found by Sheriff Hays. The woman who had taken the boy in charge had all planned for him to wed a girl he calls "My Annie." The appearance of the officer put an end to the romance and George was returned to his parents. George is 14 years old.

NO DEPOSITS ON LINE.

Five Stations on Michigan Central Are in Name Only. The Michigan Central has operated a line between Bay City and Midland for some time, but it has no telegraph or telephone lines, and no telegraph office for railroad work. There are no baggage rooms and trunks and knapsacks are dumped on the ground. With the amount of business transacted over this branch it appears to Midland people that something ought to be done regarding deposits.

BUILD SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The North Division school building, which has long been considered unsatisfactory, has been sold by the Grand Rapids board of education to the Grand Rapids Building Co. for \$17,000. The board will ask the city for money to build a new school. The building is now in the hands of the Grand Rapids Building Co. for \$17,000.

Child's Fingers Cooked. Her fingers caught between a chunk of wood and the edge of the stove door opening, little Hazel Stuart of Grand Rapids, aged 3 years, was severely injured. Her fingers were cooked. Her mother, Mrs. Dehoffer, with a little boy, younger than herself, sent the child to the neighbors for help. Not long after the child was found by a neighbor and taken to the hospital.

LEO LOXON FOUND DYING.

Leo Loxon, aged 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Loxon of Monroe, was found in an unconscious state in a bath-room at his boarding place in Toledo. He died of a heart attack. He was a well-known local athlete and was a member of the local athletic club.

MINOR STATE ITEMS.

A health officer is investigating the sale of unwholesome chickens to a student hotel in Ann Arbor.

Charles Alexander of Flint, convicted of assault on his wife, was sentenced to two to ten years at Loma.

William Jenkinson's general store at Elze, Mich., was burned to the ground last night. Loss \$2,500. Insurance \$1,500.

The Shaw & Clark Piano Company has moved from its old factory at Grand Haven to its new factory at Grand Haven.

Joseph Joseph, a Lansing janitor, is dead of pneumonia, aged 73 years. One son, Joseph Joseph, resides in Detroit.

Edison Edison was arrested and fined \$100 for dumping logs in the village park at Kingsley. When Avery was warned against placing logs there by a member of the council park committee he ignored the order.

Next spring the Muskegon Log Lifting Company will float to the mill the "Muskegon Log," which it took from the log-camp of the Muskegon river last season and which are now on the bank of that stream. There are many millions of logs still in the river bed.

Charles Patterson of Battle Creek, who assaulted Tony Hagemann with brass knuckles, will plead the insanity law. He was arrested by the sheriff of the county.

George Elise of Canine has been taken to the Newberry insane asylum a raving maniac. Elise's smoking is ascribed by physicians as the cause for his terrible condition.

Judge Swart in the United States Court in Detroit held that the steamers Bertha and Anna Stone were equally to blame for the collision in Lake Huron June 18, 1903, in which the Bertha was sunk.

The Berrien county history, on which Judge Orville W. Coe has been working for the last year and a half, has been bound.

For stealing three pairs of shoes, Fred Noel and Edward Boardwell of Muskegon were sent to Loma for one to five years.

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Lincoln and the Cup of Tea. "There is a story told of President Lincoln," writes A. Maurice Low in Appleton's "What was a critical time in the Civil War when the Senate had been particularly obstructive, one of his most sympathizers burst in upon him and hotly denounced the Senate, and finished his phrase by asking, 'What's the use of the Senate, anyway?'"

"Mr. Lincoln was drinking a cup of tea. In his homely fashion he poured the tea from the cup to the saucer and back again to cool it off, undisturbed by the critic's volubility. 'Well,' said the man impatiently, 'what's the use of the Senate?'"

"I have just shown you," was Lincoln's answer, and once more the tea was poured. "The man looked puzzled. Then a great light broke upon him. 'You mean it implies public position to cool off?'"

"The greatest of American presidents noticed and drank his tea. 'That, then, is the function of the House of Lords.'"

Home-Made Catarrh Cure. Any one who can mix at home the best remedy of its kind known. The name "Cyclone" is given to the following prescription: It is supposed, because of its promptness in driving from the blood and system every vestige of catarrhal poison, relieving this foul and dread disease, no matter where located. To prepare the mixture: Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract of Sassafras, one ounce Compound Sassafras Syrup, one ounce Compound Syrup Sassafras, Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

This is a harmless, inexpensive mixture, which has a peculiar action upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys, assisting them to filter and strain from the blood and system all catarrhal poisons, which, if not eradicated, are absorbed by the mucous membrane, and an open sore of catarrh is the result.

Prepare some and try it, as it is the prescription of an eminent catarrh specialist of untold reputation.

Technical Knowledge Needed. "There is one thing I'd like to ask you," said a man to a woman who had relieved him of his portable property. "First, though, have you any kick to make as to the amount of stuff you have found on me?"

"No," answered the footpad. "It was about all you expected from a man of my general appearance, was it?"

"Yes, that was my opinion," said the thief. "Well, this is the last time I have been held up, and I begin to suspect that I carry more loose change about me than is really necessary. What I want to know is this: What is the smallest amount a man can carry in his pockets and yet be sure of not being beat up for having too little when some fellow like you goes through him?"

But the highwayman wisely refused to give him the information. It would have been giving away one of the secrets of his trade. Chicago Tribune.

Woe of the Newly-Rich. Stubb—Yes, old Justrich is going to Paris to select some art and he is going to carry that young man with him. Penn—All, I see. The young man is a connoisseur?

Stubb—No, old Justrich says he is the connoisseur, but he is going to take the young man along to pronounce the word when he wants to use it.

That's the Question. "You are quite right. She has her defects; she is vain, full of pretensions, and grand ideas, with a very difficult character. But what will you? I adore her and feel that I absolutely cannot live without her."

But that is not the question. Can you live with her?—Gallo Caricaturists.

Useless Question. "Ebonizer," called out Mrs. Jagway from the floor above at 8 a. m., "is that you?"

"What's up askin' me that?" indignantly responded Mr. Jagway. "Don't you hear me fallin' over the furniture you put here in the hall? It's a shame, a shame!"—Chicago Tribune.

Quite So. "Well, you haven't won your strike for shorter hours, have you?"

"No, but we'll succeed in the long run."

"But to be really successful, you know, you'll have to make short work of it."—Philadelphia Press.

# SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF OUR GEORGE.



1. At an early age he resolves not to lead a fruitless life.



2. He starts out to make the British look like thirty cents.



3. He breaks into the hero class by crossing Delaware on the ice.



4. In after years weds a widow and discovers he isn't so many.



5







## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... .50  
Three Months ..... .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 14

Many remarkable things appear in the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. The farm products of 1906 had a farm value of \$6,800,000,000, half a billion over 1905 and in excess of two billions more than the productions of the census year 1893. Corn remains by far the most valuable crop, estimated at \$1,100,000,000, while cotton, the next on the list including seed was worth to its growers \$640,000,000. Thus King Corn knocks out King Cotton and becomes easily "monarch of all he surveys." Hay is third at \$600,000,000; wheat, \$450,000,000; oats, \$300,000,000; potatoes, \$180,000,000.

After a solemn conference between the American Commissioners and the German Commissioners negotiating on the subject, they have concluded that there will be no tariff war if there is none. We think there will be none, not because of this negotiation, but because those of our products that Germany wants or takes she must have for her own good and for the good of nobody else. She will take them as long as she must have them. If she could do without them she wouldn't take them, commercial treaty or no commercial treaty. New York Press.

Secretary Root in a speech recently favored that kind of tariff reform that will place the country on a maximum and minimum tariff basis. This kind of a change has been advocated for some years, and one of its earliest and ablest advocates has been the Secretary of the Treasury. It represents a vital principle and one with which discrimination on the part of other countries against the United States can be most successfully combated. The country that treats its fairly will be given the minimum tariff and the other the maximum tariff. It is the kind of a tariff, properly safeguarded, that we may have in this country at some time in the near future. Cedar Rapids "Republican".

Instead of law taxing imports of lumber, we should have a law prohibiting the cutting of timber for lumber for a series of years. Then repeat that paragraph of the tariff relating to the subject and encourage our people to buy lumber from Canada as long as she was willing to sell. She would be the loser, we the gainer. Of course we must have lumber and much of it, but at the rate we are going now all of our valuable timber will be practically destroyed in twenty-five years. Then what? The prospect is appalling and means a national calamity of frightful proportions. We will then be compelled to buy abroad at high prices. Better begin now and save our forests as long as possible. American Farmer.

Will the legislature amend, extend and perfect the primary law? Those papers and politicians who doubt may well study again the election returns of last November. Every member of legislature who was prominently in favor of a primary reform law is re-elected, and is in Lansing now to testify, personally to the desire of the people for primary reform. Nearly every legislator who was opposed to a primary reform law was defeated, and is no longer a representative of the people in either senate or house. This is now history. It will be history again in the next state elections. The people demand a simpler, more complete, and better primary election law which will cover every office from Governor to coroner. And everybody who gets in the way will be put away. Petoskey Record. Amen to that.

"Forty years of almost exclusive attention to domestic trade has killed our instinct for overseas expansion," says New York Evening Post. Not exactly. The instinct appears to be very much alive. Forty years ago in 1866, our exports were \$348,759,522. In 1906 they were \$1,798,107,955, an increase of 500 per cent. In 1866 our total foreign trade was \$743,671,588; forty years later it was \$3,119,172,649, not counting trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which will bring the total to nearly \$3,200,000,000—an increase of over 400 per cent. Forty years ago our imports were \$424,812,000; forty years later they were \$1,321,964,694. All this would seem to indicate a considerable attention to foreign trade, and with a fair degree of success. It suggests that while taking good care of the domestic market and the internal trade our instinct for commerce across the seas has been far from killed. Our attention to internal trade has made us, alike per capita and in gross, the richest among all the nations. Foreign trade is a side issue; a good thing to have, but, in comparison a minor consideration. "Foreign trade," said Andrew Carnegie, "is a brag; domestic trade is the true king."—American Economist.

In the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, United States Judge Holt of New York has just rendered a decision in a rebate case that is just pronounced of great importance. On shipments of lumber between New York City and

Buffalo the company has granted rebates and a prosecution having been begun in the federal court under the Elkin act, the plea was set up that it was a shipment wholly within the state and did not fall within the jurisdiction of regulations prescribed by congress for interstate commerce. The judge holds that as the D. L. & W. passes through the territory of more than one state it is an interstate line of railroad and subject even on shipment wholly within one state to the provisions of congressional enactments. If sustained by higher judicial authority and logically applied, this decision will enable congress in the case of any railroad that extends an inch beyond the boundaries of any state to assume the entire regulation of such railroad in a thousand matters which individual states have heretofore regulated. When the railroads of Michigan announced that in defiance to the provisions of the new rate-regulation measure all legislative passes would be cut off the legislators' belief was that the assigned reason for the action was merely a pretense and that the passes being for transportation within the state were not affected in the least by the act. If this decision correctly interprets the legal situation the abolition of the passes was in strict conformity with the law except in the cases of the very few lines operated exclusively as Michigan lines.

### Loud has been Busy.

A copy of the bill-making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, covering 108 full pages, has been received from Congressman Loud. A perusal of its contents shows that Congressman Loud has been busy for his district.

If the bill becomes a law Congressman Loud will have secured for improving the harbor at Petoskey, continuing improvement and maintenance \$12,800.

For improving the harbor at Cheboygan continuing improvement and for maintenance in accordance with the report submitted in house document 537, 59th congress, first session, \$16,000.

Improving Alpena (Thunder bay river) harbor: For maintenance, \$4,000.

Improving Saginaw river: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, \$75,000.

A preliminary survey by the secretary of war is directed for AuSable river with a view to obtaining a depth of ten feet.

Mr. Loud and J. W. Fordney were also jointly instrumental in securing an item in the bill for the appropriation of \$75,000 for the improvement of the Saginaw river. Bay City Tribune.

### Sleep on O Brave.

Friday was the ninth anniversary of the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine, in the harbor at Havana, at which 263 brave men lost their lives and the steel sides of the wrecked ship are still their tomb of glory. It isn't so long ago, yet probably comparatively few gave the anniversary of the event even a passing thought, so quick doth one after another tragedy in the national life slip by. Why the Maine was not raised long ago and the remains of her encased crew brought to the surface and given sepulture in their ocean homes has never been satisfactorily explained. There has been talk of doing this and it was reported, at one time that the Cuban government had let the contract for the removal of the bulk which is an obstruction to navigation, but it never materialized. It is a work the United States should undertake, in duty to itself as well as to the dead.

Sleep on, O Brave! Dead, in the shattered wreck of steel-clad might; Dead, in the depth of sea and muck and night.

Dead—forgot for profit of the night! Beneath the harbor's wave Sleep on, O Brave!

Lights gleam and laughter rings on yonder shore; Unchanged, the last of earth that met your eyes.

The ship's bells sound the hour that comes no more To you, to you, who paid its sacrifice.

Mayhap, afar, in humble frost-bound coils, Lone women weep and hearts with memories bleed.

A nation's plan no moment's time allows To you, while glory bows the head to greed.

Sleep on, O Brave. Nor have the strife of numbers and of pride, Sleep in dark depths, forgotten where you died!

What have we with the grave! —Ex.

Many Delays at Altar. When a bridal party arrived recently at an English church it was found that the clergyman had forgotten the appointment and he had to be sent for. It was then discovered that the bridegroom had failed to bring the certificate of the publication of the banns was found to have been left behind. Eventually, however, everything was ready and the ceremony proceeded.

## IF YOU TOUCH your tongue to ALUM

and look in the glass—you will see the effect—You can't help puckering—it makes you pucker to think of tasting it.

By the use of so called cheap Baking Powders you take this puckering, injurious Alum right into your system—you injure digestion, and ruin your stomach.

### AVOID ALUM

Say plainly—

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal is made from pure, refined Grape Cream of Tartar—Costs more than Alum but you have the profit of quality, the profit of good health.



### Additional Local Matter

#### Lovell's Locals

M. Hanson of Grayling was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Sims was at the county seat last week, her better half, "Joe," handed out the mail.

Mr. Redhead is out with a new pair of Harrison sleighs.

Ray Owen made a trip to Grayling Friday.

Monday, Feb. 11 a little boy came to Edward S. Houghton's. He wanted a new suit of clothes and Ed got them. He says he can stay as long as he wants to. Ed feels so big he won't speak to John D. Rockefeller.

The first consignment of Angora Goats for the Person ranch arrived Friday morning, the 15. They are from the Northern Angora Goat & Live Stock Co. of Helena, Montana. Mr. Person believes in good stock if it does cost a little more to start. J. V. and C. W. Miller have charge of the goats and that insures good care.

Alonso Bessy moved back on his place Monday. He has been cutting cedar with Mr. Lock this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bonce were out for a ride Sunday.

DAN.

#### Beaver Creek Briefs.

The Old Peoples club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brody last week. After the bountiful dinner was partaken of, a fine program was rendered. J. C. Fanning deserves special mention for his army stories, of which we never tire, and we hope to have more of them in the future. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mortenson the first Wednesday in March.

Only two weeks more of school and the children are not sorry, as the roads are in bad condition.

Mr. Christenson's two sons returned a few days ago from St. Ignace where they have they have been at work this winter.

We are all very sorry to know that Rev. Peters is removing to Bay City. He has held regular services here for some time and will be sadly missed.

Our teachers are working hard and successfully, but they never know whether their work is appreciated or not unless they have some intimation to the effect from the patrons of the schools. Parents should make it a point to visit at least the rooms in which they have children. Kindly visits from parents have an inspiring influence both with the teacher and pupils and if the visits be accompanied by an occasional word of encouragement so much the better.

My friend, help the editor in his wild-eyed search for news. When your friends come to see you, if you are not ashamed of it, tell him; when your wife gives a tea-party, if you have recovered from the effects of the gossip, drop in with the news; when a baby arrives, fill your pockets with cigars and call; if you go to a party steal some of the good things and leave 'em with the item in our sanctum. If your wife flicks you come in and let us see your scars and tender sympathy through the paper; if your mother-in-law has died don't be bashful about it; give in all the common place news. In short what ever makes you feel proud, sad, lonesome or glad submit it to our 24 karat wisdom and see our matted locks part and stand on end with gratitude, which will pour from every pore like moisture from the earth.

A slanderer's tongue is more to be dreaded than the most loathsome reptile that crawls upon the face of the earth for he will give warning before he strikes you—but a slanderer—never. Let a man of woman start on the downward road to ruin and we are all prone to step aside and cry out—slide on, slide on to destruction. Instead of stretching out the hand of brotherly love and staying their progress, we stand by and let them slide. He who can stoop down and lift up his fallen brother from the mire and place him on his feet and whisper sweet counsel in his ear and bid him go and lead a better life, is truly a benefactor to the race.

Wm. A. Harrington, ex-prosecuting attorney, ex-editor and ex-politician, is about to make his exit from this vicinity where he has so long been a familiar figure. The material, pi and all of the ex-Champion and Matrimonial Gazette have been securely boxed up and shipped to the distant city of Lawton, a progressive place of 15,000 souls, in Oklahoma, and W. A. and the "Colonel" have had his hair cut and will in a few brief days board the cars for the west in search of fame, and new adventures. Gaylord Herald.

General observance of Lincoln's birthday, February 12, was held here. But the words and deeds of the "Great Emancipator" will be remembered while time endures, whether we honor his birthday or not. The natal day of that other illustrious American falls on the 23rd of February, and the two fill a place in the hearts of men of all nations, that no other historical figures can ever excel. The farther away from them we get the grander seem not only their personalities but their achievements as well.

About 100 carload of potatoes, averaging about 700 bushels to the car, have been shipped from here thus far this season, one of the spud buyers informs us. Last year at this time about double that number of cars had been shipped. Of late the dealers have been marketing their storage stock and have their storehouses pretty well cleaned out. The balance of the crop is in the hands of the farmer. Kalkaska Leader.

The secret of success in life is to keep busy, to be persevering patient and untiring in the pursuit or calling you are following. The busy ones may now and then make mistakes, but it is better to risk these than to be idle and inactive. Keep doing, whether it be work or recreation. Motion is life and the busiest are the happiest. Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says: "The fiery only shines on the wing. So it is with the mind; when once we rest, we darken."

If you want to increase your happiness and prolong life, cultivate a forgettery. Forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the slanders you hear. Forget temptations. Forget to mind fault. Forget your friends' peculiarities. Forget personal quarrels or histories you may have overheard. Forget your troubles. Forget yesterday's miseries and start with a clean sheet for today, writing upon it for memory's sake only those things which are commendable and of good repute.

#### Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.00-5.50. Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-4.60. Common, \$2.50-3.90. Canners' cows, \$1.25-2.25. Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-4.25. Milk cows, \$25-50. Cullies, \$4.00-8.00. Prime lambs, \$7.25-7.35. Mixed lambs, \$5.50-6.50. Culls, \$2.50-3.50. Prime medium hogs, \$6.70-6.80. Yorkers, \$6.70-6.80. Pigs, \$6.75-6.85. Rotifers, \$7.75-6.25. Stags 3½ cwt. Cripples, \$1 per cwt. 6½.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

### The Tailor.

Originator and introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

### CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations.

Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, . . . Michigan.

### Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mettler, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

### The City Livery Sale & Feed Stable

Geo. Langevin, Prop.

First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting Trade



First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting Trade

### Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure Biliousness

The most common causes of biliousness is some perversion of the functions of the liver or the retention of bile in the bile duct.

"Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are the best remedy for biliousness. They have cleared up my yellow skin and they have made me feel better and I am so much healthier than when I commenced using them." (J. G. Smith, Golden, Colo., Wash. D. C.)

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets tone and strengthen the bowels, and stimulate the secretions of the liver. If the bowels and liver are active and working harmoniously, waste matter and poisons which cause biliousness, stomach trouble, headache, backache, colds and pneumonia cannot accumulate in the system.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Tone and Strengthen the bowels

For sale by L. Fournier.

1878. 1907.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

### FIRST CLASS GOODS!

### RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

### Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

### Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson & Co.

Now is the time to

## Buy an Overcoat Cheap.

We will sell every overcoat we have in stock at 1-2 Price.

### Mens' Rubbers at Cost.

### Mens' and Childrens' Suits at Cost.

Mens' \$1.00 Caps ..... 75c

Mens' 75c Caps ..... 50c

Mens' 50c Caps ..... 35c

We must make room for our new spring goods. We will sell every winter garment, we have in the store at reduced prices.

We have a few Ladies' Furs left that we will sell at 1-2 prices.

Come and examine these prices. It will cost you nothing to Look.

## A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading One Price Store,

A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away. A good right hand, a good brush, and

## PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

will save you from the mistakes of your neighbors—a word to the wise is sufficient.

Pitkin's Barn Paint has stood the test of time. It is guaranteed for 5 years—AND THE GUARANTEE IS GOOD.

For Sale by

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.







## The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

### RUSSIANS ASK HELP.

THIRTY MILLIONS PRACTICALLY  
AT POINT OF STARVATION.

Peasant Leader in 'New York' Pre-  
dicts Greatest Strike in History  
Unless Conditions Are Improved—  
Chairman in 'Clever' Check Raiser.

"The conditions in Russia have not improved during the last year," said Alexis Alladin, the peasant leader who arrived in New York the other day. "Thirty millions of people in Russia are to-day practically at the point of starvation and during March, April and May it is likely that 1,000,000 people will die. It is my desire to appeal to the American people to help my distressed countrymen, but whatever money may be raised here I do not want it to fall into the hands of the Russian government officials. The American relief committees should have their own representatives in Russia to distribute the funds. If the Russian government does not grant a constitutional form of government, the greatest strike in the history of the world will follow. It will be a greater strike than that of 1918. There has been a great change among the people since the previous outbreak. Now they have a central point of organization and a point of concentration. If the government ignores the demands of the Douma, the general strike will follow. It will be in March or April and will have the support of the navy. The concessions asked from the crown by the Douma have not been granted. The people want personal liberty, freedom of the press and financial control. The government must grant some small concessions, but if there is a strike rebellion will follow. The people will in time join the naval revolt which will be followed by a strike of the national industries. The government to protect its employees and the working people in all the large mines and factories."

### CHINESE IN CLEVER TRICK.

Mongolian Raider, Draft Horse and Cakes at Hongkong.  
The Pinkerton detective agency and the police departments of Oakland and San Francisco are endeavoring to find in China an American-born Mongolian, Woo Ang, who recently raised a draft from \$8 to \$8,000, obtained a bill of exchange for the draft from an Oakland bank, sailed across the Pacific and raised the draft at Hongkong. The police theory is that the Chinese worked with a confidential agent named Woods. In Kentucky Woods bought a draft for \$8 on the Hanover National bank of New York. The draft was transferred to Woo Ang. Woo cashed his bill of exchange at Hongkong before the fact was discovered and he is now on his way to his whereabouts.

Banker and Wife Burned.  
William C. De Laney of the Wall Street firm of De Laney & De Laney, and his wife were painfully burned about the face and hands in a fire which destroyed their home in South Orange, N. J., and caused a loss of about \$10,000. They had remained in the house for some time after the fire started and a fire exit was cut off.

Closure State Dispensaries.  
Governor Martin B. Anderson of South Carolina has issued a proclamation instructing all dispensaries to close their doors and remain closed until the county boards are appointed and take charge. This means that the dispensaries will not open their doors at all and that the State will have complete prohibition for several days.

Scorched by Batpin and Dies.  
As the result of being scorched by a batpin, Howard T. Miller, aged 20, died at Louisville. He was sitting beside a woman on an electric car and when she turned her head he batpinned her accidentally. Nothing was thought of the injury for several days, when the wound began to swell and blood poisoning developed.

Dynamite in an Oven Kills.  
The wife of John Zeller of Annapolis, Pa., was instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at her home and her two children, Lydia, aged 13 years, and Mary, aged 7 years, were so badly burned and lacerated that there is little hope of their recovery. The house was wrecked. Zeller had placed three sticks of dynamite in the oven to thaw.

Small Pay Causes Resignations.  
The entire letter carrier force of Butte, Montana, resigned because the pay was less than that of common laborers, and many other departments of the government are handicapped by the low salaries allowable under present laws.

Allegheny Has Big Fire.  
A fire which threatened the destruction of several city blocks in Allegheny, across the Allegheny River from Pittsburg, destroyed business buildings and three dwelling houses, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

Theophany Founder Dead.  
Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, who, with Mme. Blavatsky, founded the cult in this country, is dead of heart disease at Adyar, India, where he had made his home for several years.

Go Home When Pay Stops.  
Farmer delegates to the Oklahoma constitutional convention at Guthrie are deserting their posts because the appropriation for paying them has run out and bosses are in control.

Four Children Die in Fire.  
Four children, ranging in age from 2 to 10, belonging to J. Johnson, near Bridgeville, Del., were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home. The family was asleep on the second floor when fire, which started on the first floor, was discovered.

Victory for Michigan Governor.  
Gov. Warner's faction in the Republican party of Michigan won a victory in the convention at Grand Haven, nominating William L. Cuyler and Aaron V. McKay for Supreme Court Justices and Frank B. Leland and Julius E. Bael for regents of the State university.

Twenty-five Passengers Killed.  
Twenty-five passengers were killed and about 100 injured when a crowded suburban electric express on the New York Central Road was derailed at a curve and five shattered coaches were hurled down an embankment.

### JAP MUDDLE ENDS.

United States, Japan and California Unite in Agreement.  
According to Washington advices a final settlement has been reached of the vexatious Japanese question. It is entirely satisfactory to the President, to the Japanese, and to the California representatives, a correspondent asserts. Action already has been taken by Congress, an amendment has been made to the immigration bill, and the Japanese representatives in Washington have notified the President that it is entirely satisfactory to them.

It provides for the exclusion of Japanese coolies from the mainland of the United States, but allows them to be admitted as at present to the Hawaiian Islands. This is all the Californians have ever asked. In return for the actual exclusion of Orientals they will rescind their resolution segregating the Japanese school children.

In settling the difficulties which have required the consent and advice of the President, Congress, and the municipal authorities of San Francisco, the fairest and most delicate diplomacy has been manifested. The wording of the amendment leaves the exclusion of the decree of exclusion in the hands of the President exclusively. In this way, if the California people fail to carry out their part of the agreement, the President will allow the Japanese to come into the United States until Congress takes positive action.

The amendment as adopted makes it possible for the President to wait for the School Board of San Francisco to admit the Japanese pupils to the schools on equal terms with other children, once more before barring out adult pupils, of whom the people of California are particularly afraid. Mayor Schmitz and his colleagues from San Francisco would not agree to restore the children until they had some guarantee that Japan would agree to a treaty of exclusion.

The amendment agreed upon by the Conference Committee is automatic in its action, and gives the President the necessary power without regard to Japan. On the other hand, the Japanese would not sign a treaty as a matter of national pride until after their children had been given the same status as other aliens on the Pacific slope.



Western railroad managers reached an agreement at Chicago to grant increased wages to engineers, aggregating over \$5,000,000 a year, and affecting over 15,000 men on all lines west of Chicago.

Railroads are becoming keenly alive to the disadvantage of photographic evidence of disasters. The wide publication of pictures of glacially scrap heaps of locomotives and cars is much more effective than columns of statistics in arousing public sentiment to the increasing railway death toll, and it is now a general rule on all roads to remove the wreckage as rapidly as possible.

The grand jury which has been investigating the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad near Atlantic City made a presentment, exonerating the aged bridge tender, Daniel Stuart, who was held by the coroner's jury, and censuring the railroad managers for faulty construction of the bridge. They say that there were no signals at either end of the bridge to show that the rails were connected.

Commerce Commissioner Lano in his report to the President upon the western car shortage says he found no evidence sustaining the charge that the railroads were party to a conspiracy to maintain the price of coal, but that such an agreement had been entered by the coal dealers. One of the chief reasons for the shortage of cars was the overwhelming grain crop in the Northwest, and that but 30 per cent of the crop had been shipped.

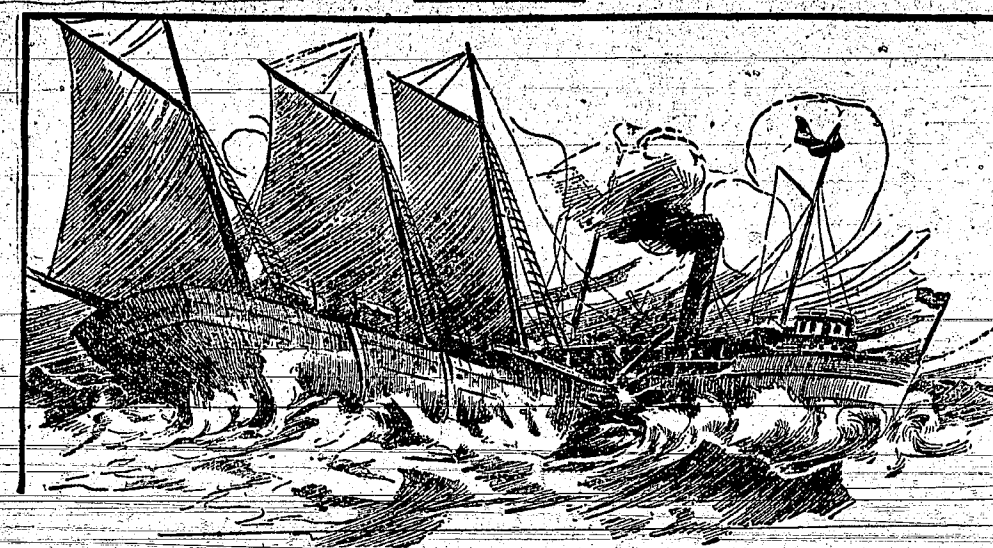
Beginning with New Year's day it became unlawful for interstate railroads to issue free passes for manufacturers of food products or drugs to use deceptive labels or to manufacture and sell denatured alcohol without payment of internal revenue tax. It was understood that a reasonable time would be allowed for the interests affected to adjust themselves to the new conditions, but the government had its agents ready to watch for the first infraction.

Again it is said that trainmen and engineers are overworked and that there is a pernicious system on all the big railroads of making trouble for the "safe" engineers who like to make the time required by schedule. "They can be no doubt that many lines have failed to fully or properly adopt the various safety devices and systems developed by practical railroading. Then there are a lot of wretchedly constructed cars running about the country that are death traps even in minor accidents."

Nearly three hundred and eighty million dollars was expended last year upon the railroads of the United States for expansion and improvement. One railroad company alone is at work on improvements which will cost two hundred million dollars when completed. Not many years ago the total annual revenue of the government was less than the amount expended on railroad improvement last year. It does not look as if the capitalists think that firing machines will take the place of freight and passenger cars in the near future.

The railroads spent fully three-quarters of a billion dollars during 1906 in the effort to speed up the service which has nearly overwhelmed them. Of this vast sum, according to the Railway Age, fully \$350,000,000 was expended for new equipment and power. The year broke all records for new cars, the total, according to the Age, being 313,400, and according to the Railroad Gazette, 243,670. In locomotive building the year was not quite equal to 1905. In 1906 there were about 5,000 locomotives built, which is about 123 less than the previous year. The car building was divided between the freight and passenger as follows: Freight, 310,000; passenger, 3,400. Of the freight cars, 142,172, or 46 per cent, were constructed of steel underframes; and the Pullman company has almost completed its first all-steel car and is going to adopt steel as its future standard. The balance of the expenditures referred to was for building 6,000 miles of railroad.

### THE COLLISION ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.



### PLAN OF THAW DEFENSE.

Content that Defendant Was Temporarily Insane.

Harry K. Thaw is fighting against the plan of insanity his attorneys are trying to establish with the aid of such carefully prepared expert testimony. Thaw fears that District Attorney Jerome is planning to send him to the madhouse in the event of his acquittal, and this fact makes him fear the plan his lawyers have set up. They are attempting to prove that he was insane at the time of the murder of Stanford White, June 25, 1906, but that he has been constantly improving since then, and is now entirely sane. Thaw fears that his attorneys are putting too much emphasis on this feature of the case and believes that a stronger attempt should be made to impress the jury with the self-defense plan, and to win its sympathy by unspoken appeals to the untried jury.

The plan was brought to a sudden halt Thursday by the death of Mrs. Joseph R. Bolton, wife of juror No. 11. Mrs. Bolton had been suffering from double pneumonia, and its fatal termination occurred during the trial. The testimony of Dr. Evans in the Thaw case revealed the nature of the defense. The doctor, who is not an improvised expert, but the head of a large insane asylum and a physician of many years' experience in mental diseases, testified that on the occasion of his first three visits to Thaw in jail, Thaw was undoubtedly insane. He was suffering the after effects of a "mental explosion." During the period covering the later visits of the physician Thaw showed a steady improvement, so that it would appear that at present he is nearly, if not quite, sane. In other words, he defendant was not responsible for his deed at the time it was committed, and, therefore, should not be punished. On the other hand, he is not

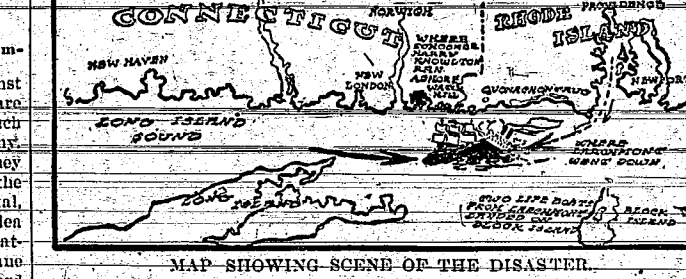
### HARRY THAW GREETED HIS MOTHER.



now insane, and, therefore, should not be committed to an asylum.

The rest of the testimony since the first day has been an attempt to corroborate the opinion of the expert that Thaw was insane and to show the existence of a condition of affairs capable of driving to temporary insanity a man who had a predisposition to it. When insanity is due to the effect of bone pressure on the brain an operation upon the skull often causes the recovery of the patient. In this case it is alleged that the irritant was not a piece of bone but the man White. With the removal of White, in this case not by the hand of a surgeon but by the patient himself, it is assumed that Thaw's brain ceased to be irritated and returned to its normal condition.

It remains to be seen whether the district attorney can discredit this medical witness as thoroughly as he did the first one, or can show in other ways the responsibility of the slayer. It remains also to be seen whether the jury will approve this return to the plea of temporary insanity, which has been in discredit for some years because badly overworked. Unless something spectacular has been reserved the nature of the defense is now clear. The character of the counter testimony for the prosecution and the cross examination of the witnesses for the defense will try severely the professional skill of Mr. Jerome. The public is interested in the battle of able lawyers over a human life such as is being waged.



MAP SHOWING SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

### CAPTAIN WENT FIRST.

Master of Ill-Fated Steamer Larchmont Accused of Cowardice.

A new element was injected into the horror attending the loss of the steamer Larchmont in Rock Island sound through a collision with the schooner Harry Knowlton, when Captain McVey of the steamer admitted that his first act was one of the first to not the first to leave the sinking ship. This statement was made in reply to charges by Fred Hierschell, an 18-year-old lad of Brooklyn, one of the survivors that the passengers were left to shift for themselves, that the ship's crew crowded the boats without attempting to provide for the passengers, and that Captain McVey was the first to desert the ship. The statement of young Hierschell caused a sensation, in view of the fact that ten of the nineteen survivors were employees on the ship, or, in other words, that while approximately 20 per cent of the vessel's crew was saved, only 8 per cent of the passengers survived.

Captain McVey explained that while his boat may have been the first in the water it was because he had a good crew and that he remained by his ship until she went down. At least 157 persons were known to be on the steamer, and there is every indication that the number was near 200. Until the hull

### RAISE FREIGHT RATES.

Roads All Over Country Preparing to Make Increases.

Railroads of the entire country are preparing to make general increases in freight rates which will bring their several hundred millions added revenue annually. In Chicago conference have been held between the highest traffic men of both Eastern and Western roads, with a view to eliminating hundreds of rates which are known as "commodity rates" and to compel shippers to submit to the classification rates, which are substantially higher. The preliminary work is being done by committees representing both sections of the country, and the exact magnitude of the increases and of the general move for more revenue will not be known until these committees make their report, which may not come before June.

The excuse put forward for a general increase in rates is the alleged alarm felt in Wall street and among the stockholders and directors of all railroads over the increasing difficulty in obtaining money with which to make needed improvements, built extensions and modern equipment and facilities for carrying the traffic of the country. It was stated that more than \$1,000,000,000 had been appropriated by the railroads for these purposes, but that it was impossible to float the securities in any of the money markets of the world.

Accordingly the railway presidents and the men who control the transportation facilities have come to the conclusion that the only way to raise the necessary money is to join the procession and increase the price of what they have to sell, which is transportation.

### SAVE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

President in Message Makes Plea for Western Fuel.

President Roosevelt Wednesday sent to Congress a long message calling attention to the "urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public land situation in the United States." The President advocates the conservation of coal and other fuel resources on lands still belonging to the government, saying that hereafter the nation should retain to itself the fuel resources; urges government control of the Western public land pastures, with a system of small grazing fees, etc., and asks for an appropriation of \$500,000, immediately available, in addition to present estimates, to be used in detecting and preventing land frauds. He contends for a system of government leasing of mineral lands and for treating these fuel lands as public utilities. President Roosevelt points out that it would have been better if some eastern coal lands had been left under government control, and suggests provision in the West against recurrence of the conditions we deplore in the East. Citing 2,300 cases of public land entries in four districts mentioned, the President says non-compliance with the law was found in more than half of them, and deliberate fraud in many cases. The President first refers to his previous messages to Congress on the subject, and again calls attention to the importance of legislation which would provide for title to and development of the surface land distinct from the right to underlying mineral fuels under a leasing system on conditions which would insure to the benefit of the public.

### The Holton Filament Lamp.

Prof. H. C. Parker of the physics department of Columbia and Walter S. Clark, an electrical engineer, have announced the success of their experiments to find a better medium than carbon for electrical lamps. They say they have a substance which they have named holon, composed largely of silicon, but containing some other ingredients not mentioned. The mixture is deposited from gas on a thread of carbon. To prove its superiority they turned an electric current into two bulbs attached to the same wire. One was the ordinary 40-candle-power carbon filament and the other of the same size, but supplied with the holon filament. A slight flow of electricity that made the carbon lamp appear as a dull red light that you could read by. As the current was increased the old light changed from red to yellow and increased in brilliancy until it reached 10 candle-power, while the holon light went to 40 candle-power. The latter would stand much more overloading than the former, and is expected to last twice as long. It is not a metal, and can be manufactured in unlimited quantities, but is more expensive to make than carbon filament at present.

## MANY PERISH IN COLLISION AT SEA.

Awful Disaster Occurs Off Coast of Rhode Island.

### TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

Passenger Steamer Larchmont Is Sunk by Schooner Knowlton.

### BODIES ARE WASHED ASHORE.

Victims of Catastrophe Frozen in Boats with Land in Sight.

It is estimated that nearly 200 lives were lost in a midnight collision between the Joy line steamer Larchmont and the schooner Harry Knowlton in the sound off Block Island, R. I. The Larchmont was sunk and the Knowlton was run ashore. Captain George McVey of the steamer Larchmont said he had on board between 150 and 200 passengers when the collision occurred, and only eight of these escaped with their lives. At the time he made the statement fourteen bodies had been washed ashore, making only twenty-two out of the total passenger list accounted for. The passengers met their deaths in various ways. Some of them attempted to launch lifeboats and were frozen to death on the decks of the foundering steamer. Others were drowned in the attempt to escape before the vessel went down, and still others who were successful in launching a lifeboat were frozen to death before the small craft reached shore. The passengers of all parts of the island turned out to assist in rescue work, although many of them live several miles from the point off which the steamer sank. A northwest gale was blowing, with zero temperature.

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## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

### CHICAGO.

The progressive tendencies which thus far have characterized business activity maintain their ascendancy. Better weather permitted rapid recovery where trade was interrupted by recent storms, and there is more push in leading retail lines, new construction and transportation of heavy materials from the factories. Marketing of crops has declined, but this is temporary, and is expected to be a winter wheat year. The markets for provisions and live stock excite much interest, speculative buying having forced values to a high level, although it is conceded that the raw material and stocks in store are below normal needs of consumption. Crude materials for factory conversion display sustained strength, and the general demand remains vigorous as ever.

Conditions in the distributive branches become more favorable with the advancing winter season. State street sales picked up sharply during the few mild days that for the month thus far are larger than a year ago. Dealings in the jobbing trade are also brisk. Bookings rose to an exceptional aggregate in the textiles, footwear, food products, men's wear and furniture, and numerous large orders are marked for early shipment to various interior points. Road salesmen send in anticipatory orders from the Northwest and the cotton region, while advisers still inspire confidence in the mercantile outlook throughout the western territory. Bank clearings, \$221,508,041, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 14.6 per cent. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 23, against 25 last week and 22 a year ago.—Dun's Review.

### NEW YORK.

Better weather and improved roads have developed a stronger tone and greater activity in distributive trade. Increased deliveries of grain by farmers and slight relief of the congestion in transportation lines, though the latter situation is still far from perfect. Cold weather and price concessions have helped to move remaining stocks of winter goods. With wholesalers and jobbers, delicatessen and others are again active, but there is apparently little let up in the demand for cotton goods for anything like spring or summer delivery. Freer movement of grain has led to ease in wheat, corn and oats, and enormous receipts of cotton have made for a similar condition in this line. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 11 number 214, against 208 last week, 293 in the last week of 1905; 243 in 1904; 214 in 1903, and 188 in 1902.—Barrister's Review.



### THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 35c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$15.00 to \$16.00; barley, \$10.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice, 28c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 26c; potatoes, 15c to 16c. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.12; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c. Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 3, white, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 3, 41c to 42c; oats, standard, 35c to 38c; barley, 41c to 42c; hay, standard, 58c to 60c; pork, mess, \$17.47. Buffalo—Cattle, choice, shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.30; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.40; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.15. New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, natural white, 40c to 41c; butter, creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, western, 25c to 26c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c; clover seed, prime, \$4.15.

### Brief News Items.

The Spanish socialists have decided to join the republicans in the coming general elections. Fire destroyed the main business street of Holloway, Minn., a village of 200 people, seven miles north of Appleton. A Russian Lithuanian, a cousin of the late John Greenleaf Whittier, is dead in Philadelphia after enduring the privations of poverty for twenty years. It has been decided to hold the fourth annual convention of the Roadmakers' Association in Pittsburg March 12, 13 and 14. Over 2,000 delegates, representing thirty-eight States, will be in attendance. The army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines with seventy-five first-class passengers, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth batteries of field artillery and 4,000 tons of general supplies. The home of Frank Stock, a Pole, at Oil City, Pa., was destroyed by fire and two children were burned to death. Martin Braun, who has been making an investigation for the personal information of President Roosevelt, announced at El Paso that he had discovered wholesale schemes for smuggling Chinese across the Mexican border. Rabbi Solomon Foster of the Temple B'nai B'rith of Newark, N. J., attacked the custom of having the Bible read and having Christian hymns sung at the public schools of that city, at the monthly meeting of the Newark Ministerial Association.



# ARMY GARDEN

As a rule, a horse bred in the force head will be intelligent and kind.

To have horses of endurance, give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

If a hockmaster attempt to winter his sheep without shelter enough, to keep them dry, he will not get a good fleece.

The daily ration for a good cow is thirty pounds of corn silage, ten pounds of hay, three pounds of corn meal, five pounds of bran.

Get rid of the surplus horses that are not growing into money. There is no advantage in keeping enough extra horses to eat all that the useful ones earn.

Damp floors are almost sure to give poultry roup or some other disease. Coal oil sprayed or injected into the nostrils and throat will usually cure them.

A pound of good butter would swap even to-day with a bushel of corn. The former contains no fertility, while the latter in the latter is worth about fifteen cents. Each man can draw his own conclusions.

The lousy hen, the mucky hog, the abused dog, the hog that has had to submit to rotten swill and other decayed matter, the hog that has been compelled to rove in filth, is the one that makes ideal breeding ground for disease germs.

To shout angrily at a horse is to frighten him, and to frighten him is to make him less sure of himself and his master. To lose his confidence is to make him less useful, and since usefulness is almost all horses are kept for, one can see how big a mistake it is to shout at a horse.

Green corn of itself can't cause hog cholera any more than it can bring on smallpox. But enough of it can leave the hog so that it has no disease resisting power. The first sign such a hog picks up finds well-prepared ground and goes on multiplying, and the hog becomes a regular incubator of trouble.

For acres of small fruits will often make a man more truly prosperous than ten times as much land in wheat or corn. He may not be worth as much in actual capital invested, but he will be getting a larger net income, and the hog it with less severe toil. The small farm well tilled, whether it be in fruit, dairy or vegetables, is almost always the most satisfactory. The individual capital needed to start such a farm is a level head and knowledge of the business.

To keep calves well milked it is important that the udder be clean, and that the milk be kept clean. The milk should be kept in a clean, cool place, and the calves should be kept clean and healthy.

A good way to get the corn stalks off the field for spring seeding is to let the stock graze them down. Our stock has the range of the cornfield all winter and when spring comes there is nothing but stubs of stalks left. We have often watched the cows and young stock walk out to the field from a rack of clover or good old straw. The food value of bleached stalks of course is not of much consequence; however, the old cow likes the change and, besides, it is good exercise for her to spend an hour or so in this way every day.

**Purchasing Nursery Stock.**  
It is best to purchase trees that have been grown in the State or in nearby States, the nearer your home the better. In this way we may avoid the danger of importing diseases that do not already exist in the State. It is very important to make the purchase of a nurseryman who is familiar with the yellow, root-lice, scale and other enemies, for such a man will be guarding against propagating diseased trees. If possible, it is a good plan to see the trees before purchasing. Some growers think that trees grown further South or further North are better, but I know of no evidence to support either of these views, says the author of a New Jersey bulletin. In general, it is better to get trees from your own locality. If good nurseries are located there.

**Hens vs. Poultry.**  
In considering the relative value of the hen and the pullet for laying, first cost of producing a layer is not always considered. The chick must be produced and live nearly a year before it lays, and consequently its product for the following year is at the expense of two years' keep. The third year increases the product in proportion to the cost, and so on indefinitely, provided the hen continues a good layer. Thus, the hen loses some time while molting, but not a year, or nearly, that is required for the pullet to mature. The hen, too, is more inclined to become broody, but this may not be an objection. Generally the egg production is not reduced by age, and hence it is more profitable to keep the hen

as long as she continues to lay well, even if she is a hundred. Under equal conditions, the hen three years old should have laid twice the number of eggs that has been produced by the hen two years old, because she has a year longer in which to do it.

**Girls as Farm Hands.**  
According to the Indiana Farmer, a man who was in the northwest during the last wheat harvest, said:

"The shortage of labor in the northwest this year brought about some peculiar conditions. During the harvest time many farmers found it impossible to procure help, and often they had to call upon the female members of their families to go into the fields. I was paying a visit to a brother in Minnesota, and ascertained that he was utilizing the services of his two daughters, trained and educated young women, without whom it would have been impossible to save the wheat crop. The girls had never done any rough work before, but they fell to with cheerful alacrity, and did as clever work as any men on the place. This sort of thing was of frequent occurrence in the wheat belt, and the women proved themselves real heroines."

**The Hott Weevil.**  
During last year investigations were continued in the Texas cotton districts with reference to birds that feed upon the weevil. The results are encouraging, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. In all, 25 species of birds have been found to be more or less active enemies of the insect. Included in this number is the night hawk, heretofore not known to eat the weevil. The night hawk proves to be an active consumer of the insect. Its protection by law, therefore, is earnestly recommended. This is all the more necessary, since the bird is often shot for food.

Of all the birds that prey upon the weevil, the most active and persistent. For this reason the possible introduction into the Gulf States of one or more additional species of these birds is being considered. Only one of the three species that visit the cotton-producing belt breeds extensively within it; hence if one is introduced it should be a species likely to make its summer home within the area infested by the weevil, as all birds are particularly assiduous in their search for insects during the time they are feeding their young.

**Clover with Rape.**  
Sowing clover with rape is a very successful and popular method with many farmers who are engaged in raising sheep and goats, says a farmers' bulletin, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. With the land prepared as indicated for sowing clover alone in the spring, from ten to twelve pounds of clover seed and from two to four pounds of rape seed per acre are sown broadcast in the first of May and covered with a harrow. If the ground is rough and lumpy, it should be finished with a roller. If this mixture is sown in a thoroughly pulverized and compacted soil, the time develops rapidly and furnishes excellent pasture for sheep, goats, calves or swine from six to eight weeks. The tramping of the animals while feeding during the summer, principally on the rape, forms a dust which on the surface of the ground. In this way soil moisture is retained for the use of the clover during the dry summer season. If a hay crop is desired the second season, the rape is killed by pasturing it with sheep, and the hay is cut off the rape. The rape is then cut off the rape. The rape is then cut off the rape.

**Crop Rotation.**  
An experiment reported in a South Dakota bulletin has been in progress since 1907. A revised outline of earlier results is here given. The purpose of the present bulletin is to show which crops reduce soil fertility and which maintain its productivity. The best order of succession of crops is also shown as indicated by these results.

The best average yields of wheat were secured after either corn or potatoes. Results following these two in order of merit, were obtained from summer-fallow, millet, vetch, peas, wheat and oats. The introduction of a cultivated crop into the rotation was found to become more important, as the conditions for the production of a maximum total crop were more unfavorable, especially if due to a dry season. It was found that wheat is a more particular crop than oats and requires a better place in the rotation. The culture of Canada field peas and vetch increased the growth of straw in the following crops, but gave no material increase in the yield of grain. This was most marked where the peas were plowed under as green manure or fed with hogs. Green manuring with peas has so far shown no benefits over a summer fallow.

At the end of eight years land growing wheat and corn alternately is producing better total crops of wheat than land growing wheat alternately with vetch and with summer fallow. Maunring land growing wheat alone has so far not been profitable, but a decided profit was secured in manuring land for corn. Where the corn crop was manured a residual effect was observed for at least four years.

It is believed that in the best rotations of South Dakota the land should be sown to some perennial grass for a short term of years, and that bromegrass is well adapted to this use. Flax was not more exhaustive of the fertility of the soil than the other grain crops.

## KEEPING UP WITH THE WEATHER



Indianapolis News.

### UNCLE SAM'S COMMERCE BOOMS.

His Trade Growth in Two Years is More than \$100,000,000.

The enormous growth in American trade with its non-contiguous territories in the last calendar year is contrasted with the preceding one is shown in figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor recently made public. In value this commerce aggregates \$137,000,000, compared with less than \$100,000,000 in 1904.

Of this trade \$50,000,000, in round numbers, consisted of merchandise shipped to these territories and \$72,000,000 worth of merchandise received from them. In addition to this there was received from Alaska over \$18,500,000 worth of gold, being its own production, and \$5,500,000 of foreign gold, principally from the British territory adjacent.

Of the \$50,000,000 worth of merchandise sent to the non-contiguous territories about \$22,000,000 went to Porto Rico, \$12,500,000 to Alaska, \$12,500,000 to Hawaii and \$7,500,000 to the Philippines.

The following figures show how American shipments of merchandise have increased in 1906 as compared with 1904: Porto Rico, from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000; Alaska, from \$11,000,000 to \$17,500,000; Hawaii, from \$11,000,000 to \$12,500,000 and to the Philippines, from \$7,500,000 to a little over \$7,500,000.

Shipments of merchandise from non-contiguous territories to the United States during the same period, have increased as follows: Hawaii, from \$2,500,000 to nearly \$3,000,000; Porto Rico, from \$11,000,000 to \$12,500,000; Alaska, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000; while in the case of the Philippines there is shown a slight reduction.

The gold received from Alaska, the total of domestic production was in 1904 a little over \$18,500,000 and in 1906 \$18,500,000.

### Rockefeller's Big Gift.

All records for benevolent donations were surpassed with the announcement that John D. Rockefeller had given \$250,000 to the general educational board of the University of Chicago for the purpose of promoting education through the study of the history of the world.

While the board is not confined to the distribution of Mr. Rockefeller's donations, nevertheless he has been the principal contributor to its funds since its organization, having given \$11,000,000 on a previous occasion. This latest contribution is the largest ever made by an individual for any educational or literary purpose in the history of the world. The only condition attached to the gift is that Mr. Rockefeller and his son may direct the disbursement of two-thirds of the amount. The younger Rockefeller is a member of the general educational board, and it was through him that the board was advised of his father's addition to the fund.

It is the purpose of the board to assist colleges, as distinguished from the larger institutions known as universities. The board promptly accepted the gift and acknowledged its gratitude to the donor.

### Rescue on Child Labor.

A letter from President Roosevelt to New York Consumers' League takes the ground that while he would prefer to have local and State authorities work out forms to overcome the evils of child labor, that if these authorities do not do so, they should in matters of such vital importance to the nation, that there will be no choice but for the national government to interfere.

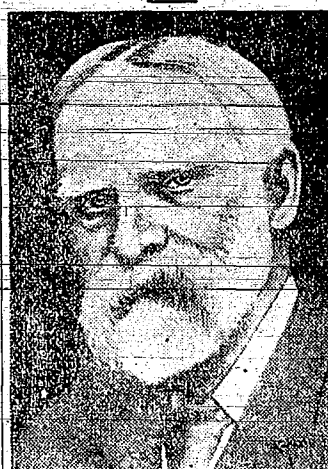
### Jersey Industries Prosperous.

The New Jersey bureau of commerce and labor reports that the 2,000 manufacturing plants of the State now represent \$201,000,000 capital. These employed last year 230,119 persons, of whom 28 per cent were women and children. The average yearly earnings was \$438. An increase of \$18. A steady increase of wages since 1890 has been more than offset by the increased cost of living. Sixty per cent of these factories are run by corporations. This form of management is steadily growing in favor.

### A Liberal Church for Craney.

During his recent visit to New York, Rev. Algernon S. Craney of Rochester, who was forced out of the Episcopal church on charges of heresy, admitted that a movement was on foot among his influential friends to organize a popular religious body in New York, and possibly other cities, for the purpose of carrying out his liberal ideas. He said, however, that he had not fully made up his mind as to the proper course, thinking it possible that the Unitarian church might cover the advance ground. In whatever connection, however, he would be an advocate of truth-telling.

### BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR.



JAMES BRYCE.

James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Bryce, who was chief secretary for Ireland when named to succeed Sir Henry Mortimer Durand at Washington, is one of the very few commoners appointed to that post. The majority of the British commoners appointed to the United States during the same period, have increased as follows: Hawaii, from \$2,500,000 to nearly \$3,000,000; Porto Rico, from \$11,000,000 to \$12,500,000; Alaska, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000; while in the case of the Philippines there is shown a slight reduction.

The number of fighting men that John Brown when King David ordered him to number the people was 1,000, which would bring the total population up to about six million, a very great number.

### State Back from Africa.

Prof. Frederick Starbuck of the University of Chicago, department of anthropology, has just returned from a tour in Africa, where he spent several months studying the primitive races of Africa and their habits. He reports that the primitive races of Africa are not as primitive as they are supposed to be. He found that the primitive races of Africa are not as primitive as they are supposed to be. He found that the primitive races of Africa are not as primitive as they are supposed to be.

### It is comforting to know that our pure blood hereafter is to be pure.

A comment on the report of the cable reports to the effect that he is dying.

The discovery that Limburger cheese is objectionable for the cause of tuberculosis ought to prove a strong theory.

It seems to be easier for railroads to get good presidents than good men to run the trains and operate steam systems.

I should take with 23 estates to the British proper device to the 800 widows left by the late lamented Shah of Persia.

Lothians bring only 10 cents apiece in New England. On the New York chorus girls' circus they bring \$10 apiece, and diamond necklaces.

Negotiator's name is a discouraging one for a man sentenced to death for surrendering his ship to the Japs, but the severity of the penalty insures its non-execution.

It seems that the real reason for the shortage of coal in the Northwest is not shortage of cars, but shortage of time; the local dealers in coal having refused to stock up ahead of winter.

Mark Twain has come back from Bermuda because Shakespeare and Milton are dead and he doesn't want literature to suffer. The needier have never heard of him. He never knew Mr. Twain.

Gen. Tinsion says a San Francisco bricklayer gets more pay than an army officer. But he must remember that the bricklayer works.

The sensationalists who insist on the United States going to war with Japan are about 10,000 miles from where the shooting could begin.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse university finds upon investigation that the principal reason why people are poor is that they haven't made enough money.

The young Swede in New York who cornered cottonseed oil and made more than \$1,000,000 for himself and friends is no doubt a smooth manipulator.

## Sunday School.

LESSON FOR FEB. 24.

God's Covenant with Abraham.—Gen. 15:1, 5-10.

Golden Text.—He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.—Gen. 15:6.

God reveals His will to those who look to Him for guidance by degrees. He shows us a little of what He wishes us to do, and gives us perhaps some slight knowledge of what is to come of the doing. When we have started out on the path laid out for us we begin to see a little further into God's intentions concerning us, and we have a little further glimpse upon the road He wishes us to travel.

God's great condescension is shown in the fact that He is willing to enter into covenant relations with men in order to help them to do right and also in order to get into close relations with them. From beginning to end the Bible is full of the idea of a covenant relationship between God and man.

Abraham was the first that partook of the nature of a covenant relationship between God and man. But that relationship which once introduced was soon shown to be intended to be a permanent one. The covenant with Abraham was not for himself alone, but for all his posterity, and as Paul shows us, it is the spiritual children of Abraham.

Those who like him are willing to trust God who are the heirs of this covenant.

In the time of Moses, the Lord with the mercy sent above it was made the symbol of God's covenant with His people. In Solomon's time the Temple became the symbol. When Christ came God made a new covenant with man in Christ, and sealed it with the blood of Christ.

**Notes.**  
"After These Things."—That is, after the battle of four kings against five in which Lot was taken prisoner, and after Abraham's swift pursuit of the conquerors and capture of Lot and the spoils.

"For Not."—Very likely Abraham felt that he had come to fear a return attack from the very powerful kings who he had overcome only by surprising them at night. And indeed, there may have been much danger, humbly speaking, from the jealousy of the tribes among whom he was living. It was not to be supposed that one who must have been counted an interloper, would always find a cordial reception from the peoples of Canaan.

In the time of Moses, the Lord with the mercy sent above it was made the symbol of God's covenant with His people. In Solomon's time the Temple became the symbol. When Christ came God made a new covenant with man in Christ, and sealed it with the blood of Christ.

As the Stars.—It is not that there are really so many stars visible to the naked eye, but that they seem so uncountable. Like the expression "as the sand which is upon the sea shore" (Gen. 22:17), the likeness to the stars is a metaphorical expression, a very great number.

The number of fighting men that John Brown when King David ordered him to number the people was 1,000, which would bring the total population up to about six million, a very great number.

Counted it to him for Righteousness.—God promises to find faith in man, but the exercise of faith is a duty. The exercise of faith is a duty. The exercise of faith is a duty.

The Iniquity of the Amorites.—Abraham had three Amorites for his confederates. (Gen. 14:13.) The Amorites were in some degree the enemies of the Hebrews. As yet they were not wicked enough to be destroyed. There was yet some good in them, some hope for some of them at least, that they would turn from their evil ways.

### Church and Clergy.

The Rev. E. D. Burton, pastor of the New York Central church of St. John's, Wis., has been elected to the position of president of the Wisconsin Synod.

A Presbyterian synod has recently been held in the New-Hebrides on the spot where John Williams and his companions were murdered by cannibals seventy years ago. The sessions were opened with prayer by the son of the man who murdered John Williams.

The proposed bill framed by the council of French bishops to lease the churches from the government is said to have been approved by Pope Pius X. The bill is made out to be worship as associations, but as individual priests, thus allowing for the recognition of the hierarchy. In doing this they do not propose to surrender their title to the church property, but merely consent to try an organization of public worship in the same place. In this way, however, the church for the first time would be in the attitude of accepting the law of 1907 Premier Clemenceau, and will concede nothing.

## MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS

Changes in Medical Law.

Medical legislation appears to be on the increase and some of it is of such a nature that there is likely to be some contest before the session is over. The "nurses' registration bill" now is in the hands of the public health committee of the House and Representative Abrams of Hancock, chairman of the committee, says the bill will be reported favorably. He also promises that there is likely to be a big delegation of nurses on hand before the session for general discussion and hard "plugging" done to get it passed. Another medical bill aimed at "quack" doctors is sure to cause some excitement and still more are to follow. Dr. Abrams, who is vice-president of the State Medical Society, has introduced another bill, which would make a woman answerable to the state of matrimony in the same way as the physician in cases of criminal offenses. Two more medical bills have been heard of and they are due to be introduced in the near future. One of them will be a new law compelling the registration of births. Another bill framed up by the State board of health will provide for a bacteriological department in connection with the State board of health. Physicians throughout the whole State are backing the plan.

### Revise Fish and Game Law.

Strong efforts will be made by the upper peninsula delegation to secure a revision of the fish and game laws with special reference to trout and deer. At the present time the laws governing the hunting and trapping of these animals have the same laws, but the differences have been ironed out and a bill is now being drafted. The big complaint of the upper peninsula is that while the counties there protect fish and game for the whole State, hiring wardens for that purpose, they get no return. Henry Sater, Hamilton county, issues about 1,000 hunters' licenses, the fees for which have to be turned in to the State. Upper peninsula members think that each county ought to be permitted to retain such fees. Under the present law the deer season runs from Nov. 8 to 30, and a proposition will be put forth for changing this season to about Jan. 15 to Nov. 8, said Representative Edwards, and if it would that he would be inclined to shoot down as it would avoid the hunting season. We are now permitted to hunt from Sept. 1, and this should be cut off two or three weeks, so as not to run into the spawning season.

### Time Limit on Sessions.

Representative Perry introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for an amendment to the State constitution to limit the pay of members of the Legislature, and to limit the length of the session to 120 days. Mr. Perry's resolution provides for a salary of \$800 in lieu of the present compensation of \$3 a day. In connection with the proposed amendment Mr. Perry says that for years there have been general criticisms of the Legislature for the manner of spending out the sessions to five or six months. "I think there is no excuse for a session lasting over 120 days and with that limitation placed it would not be unreasonable to fix the salary in \$800. If the proposed amendment is made the State will be saved more than \$100,000 a year."

### Machine Law Legislation.

House Bill Number 1, introduced by Representative Perry, is a bill to amend the law relating to the election of judges, and to provide for the election of judges by the people. The bill is a very important one, and it is expected that it will be passed by the Legislature.

### Kent Primary Bill Passes.

The Kent county primary bill, drafted to permit the Kent County Board of Supervisors to hold primary elections for county officers, was passed by the Legislature. The bill is a very important one, and it is expected that it will be passed by the Legislature.

### General Session on Sparrows.

Representative Pouch has introduced a bill to make it compulsory for all counties of the State to pay bounty of 2 cents a head for English sparrows. The present law leaves it optional with each county.

### Senators Can't Get Bird.

Some of the Senators who figure on trimming Dally and Food Commissioners Bird's appropriation are counting their chickens without examining the incubator. A matter of fact, the appropriation for Bird's department is a continuing one, and so under a bill passed by the last Legislature. To get around this it will be necessary to introduce a bill amending that bill and thus get Commissioner Bird before the committee to explain why the amount should not be reduced.

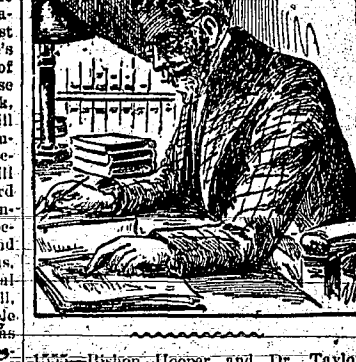
### Legislators Lay On.

Both houses decided to adjourn Tuesday afternoon until the next Monday night, but later the House reconsidered the Senate joint resolution in order to get in a session Wednesday morning. Many of the legislators went to Grand Rapids to attend the Lincoln Club banquet and the Republican State convention.

### Purchase of Voting Machines.

Senator Lindsay introduced a bill authorizing boards of supervisors to purchase voting machines whenever they decide to do so.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1555—Bishop Hooper and Dr. Taylor burnt at the stake.

1587—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.

1592—James Stuart, Earl of Moray, assassinated.

1763—France ceded Canada to Great Britain.

1814—George W. Campbell of Tennessee became Secretary of the United States Treasury.

1832—Great fast on account of the cholera in England.

1841—Sir George Arthur, last lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, retired from office.

1849—Pope Pius IX. deposed as temporal sovereign.

1850—Ouden annexed to the British territories in India.

1863—Ship Orpheus wrecked off New Zealand coast; 100 lives lost.

1864—Jacksonville, Florida, taken by the Federals.

1865—Gen. Lee made commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces.

1867—Nubaria admitted to statehood.

1872—Lord Mayo, governor general of India, assassinated at Port Blair.

1873—King Amadeus of Spain abdicated.

1875—Edinburgh Theatre Royal destroyed by fire.

1880—"Lohengrin" first performed in England. Two hundred lives lost in Llanochelly explosion in Wales. Duke of Orleans visited Paris; arrested and imprisoned.

1892—Hotel Royal New York burned, with great loss of life. John A. Reed, governor of New York, New York Life Insurance Company.

1893—United States Senate confirmed the Russian extradition treaty. New York and Boston connected by long-distance telephone. Count de Lesseps and others found guilty of swindling in the Panama scandal trials.

1897—President Cleveland decided boundary dispute between Argentine and Brazil in favor of Brazil.

1897—Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed.

1898—Roman Catholic cathedral at Salsburgh, Ga., destroyed by fire. President Harries of Guatemala assassinated.

1900—Gen. Roberts reached the Modder river.

1901—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland wedded Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1902—Wickham, dollar first in Paterson, N. Y.

1904—Main Japanese fleet engaged the Russian ships and batteries at Port Arthur. Japan severed diplomatic relations with Russia.

1905—Sensation in London, prosecutor general of England, assassinated. The magnificent collection of postal stamps in Washington.

1906—Speaker Cannon has announced himself in favor of a maximum and minimum tariff. He believes in making the tariff tariff protective and to utilize the maximum tariff as a "big stick" against nations who discriminate against the United States.

It is generally agreed that the most significant idea in Secretary Taft's recent declaration of his attitude towards the Republican nomination for President is the implied purpose of not accepting a place on the bench of the Supreme Court until after the next Republican convention.

With the convening of the Indiana Legislature, the Republican majority has started a flood of bills directed against the trusts and corporations. One makes it a misdemeanor to belong to any trust or for railroads to carry the products of trusts. Another gives the State railroad commission the power to fix freight rates and all third-class rates a 2-cent-a-mile fare on all railroads.

Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel, chancellor of the Denver University, was inaugurated as Governor of Colorado and for the first time in the history of the State the ceremony took place in a church. Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, which he aided largely in building while he was its pastor, was chosen by him. The Governor concluded his address with prayer, in which many of the audience joined.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine, for any corporation to employ a professional lobbyist, and restricting all companies and individuals to appointments before committees. To this end any person frequenting the capitol, without apparent occupation, may be arrested, questioned and ejected from the building, and if they return may be confined in jail until the session closes. The Legislature of Kansas and South Dakota are also considering similar measures.

## POLITICS and POLITICIANS

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# The Analanche

OF PALM BEACH, PUBLISHED

ORAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## RUSSIANS ASK HELP.

THIRTY MILLIONS PRACTICALLY AT POINT OF STARVATION.

Peasants Leader in New York Predicts 'Greatest Strike in History' Unless Conditions Are Improved—Chinaman a Clever Check Rater.

"The conditions in Russia have not improved during the last year," said Alexis Aladin, the peasant leader who arrived in New York the other day. "Thirty millions of people in Russia are today practically at the point of starvation and death. In March, April and May it is likely that 1,000,000 people will die. It is my desire to appeal to the American people to help my distressed countrymen, but whatever money may be raised here I don't want it to fall into the hands of the Russian government officials. The American relief committee should have the money placed in Russia to distribute the funds. If the Russian government does not grant a constitutional form of government, the greatest strike in the history of the world will follow. It will be a 'greater strike' than that of 1900. There has been a great change among the people since the previous outbreak. Now they have a feeling of responsibility and a point of concentration. If the government ignores the demands of the Duma the general strike will follow. It will be in March or April and will have the support of the army. The concessions asked from the crown by the last Duma have not been granted. The people want a general strike, freedom of the press and financial control. The government may grant some small concessions, but if there is a strike the Russian will follow. The people will in time insist on a republic. The army will in time join the naval revolt, which will be followed by the strike of the railroad employees, the government telegraph employees and the working people in all the large mines and factories."

## CHINESE IN CLEVER TRICK.

Mongolian Banker Draft Here—and Catches It at Hongkong.

The Pinkerton detective agency and the police departments of Oakland and San Francisco are endeavoring to find in China an American-born Mongolian, Woe Ang, who recently raised a draft from \$8 to \$8,000, obtained a bill of exchange for the draft from the Pinkerton bank, sailed across the Pacific and cashed the draft at Hongkong. The police theory is that the Chinese worked with a confidential named Woods. In Kentucky Woods bought a draft for \$8 on the Hanover National bank of New York. The draft was transferred to Woe Ang, who cashed his bill of exchange at Hongkong before the fraud was discovered, and having the fact that he is in China the detectives have no clue to his whereabouts.

## Banker and Wife Burned.

William C. De Laney of the Wall Street firm of De Laney & De Laney, and his wife were painfully burned about the face and hands in a fire which destroyed their home in South Orange, N. J., and caused a loss of about \$40,000. They had remained in the house too long after the fire started and a safe exit was cut off.

## Close State Dispensaries.

Governor Martin P. Angel of South Carolina has issued a proclamation instructing all dispensaries to close their doors and remain closed until the county boards are appointed and take charge. This means that the dispensaries will not open their doors at all until the state will have complete prohibition for several days.

## Scattered by Hatpin and Dies.

As the result of being scratched by a hatpin, Howard P. Miller, aged 23, died in Easton, N. Y., after three days in a hospital. He was a young man of average build and when he turned his head he hit his hatpin accidentally, scratching him. Nothing was thought of the injury for several days, when the wound began to swell and blood poisoning developed.

## Dynamite in an Oven Killed.

The wife of John Zeller of Annapolis, Pa., was instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at her home and two children, 17 and 15 years, and Mary, aged 9 years, were so badly burned and lacerated that they are in a little hope of recovery. The house was wrecked. Zeller had placed three sticks of dynamite in the oven to thaw.

## Small Pay Causes Resignations.

The entire letter carrier force of Butte, Mont., resigned because the pay is less than that of common laborers, and many other departments of the government are handicapped by the low salaries allowable under present laws.

## Altenberg Has Big Fire.

A fire which threatened the destruction of several city blocks in Altenberg, across the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh, destroyed five business buildings and three dwelling houses, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

## Thenaphy's Founder Dead.

Colonel Henry Staal Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, who, with Mrs. Blavatsky, founded the cult in this country, is dead of heart disease at Adyar, India, where he had made his home for several years.

## On Home When Fox Stomps.

Former delegates to the Ontario constitutional convention at Ottawa are now asserting their posts because the appropriation for paying them has run out and houses are in control.

## Four Children Die in Fire.

Four children, ranging in age from 2 to 10, belonging to L. Johnson, near Bridgeville, Del., were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home. The family was asleep on the second floor when fire, which started on the first floor, was discovered.

## Victory for Michigan Governor.

Gov. Warner's faction in the Republican party of Michigan won a victory in the convention at Grand Rapids, nominating William L. Carpenter and Aaron V. McAlister for Supreme Court Justices and Frank B. Teland and Julius B. Deal for regents of the State university.

## Twenty-five Passengers Killed.

Twenty-five passengers were killed and more than 100 injured when a crowded suburban electric express on the New York Central Road was derailed at a curve and five shattered coaches were hurled down an embankment.

## JAP MUDDLE ENDS.

United States, Japan and California Agree on Settlement.

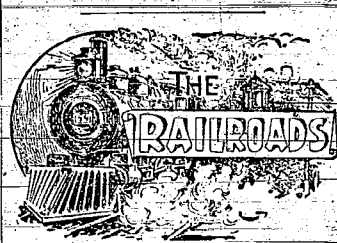
According to Washington advices a final settlement has been reached of the vexatious Japanese question. It is entirely satisfactory to the President, to the Japanese, and to the California representatives, a correspondent asserts. Action already has been taken by Congress, an amendment has been made to the immigration bill, and the Japanese representatives in Washington have notified the President that it is entirely satisfactory to them.

It provides for the exclusion of Japanese coolies from the mainland of the United States, but allows them to be admitted as at present to the Hawaiian Islands. This is all the Californians have ever asked. In return for the actual exclusion of Orientals they will rescind their resolution segregating the Japanese school children.

In settling the difficulties which have required the consent and advice of the President, Congress, and the municipal authorities of San Francisco, the rarest and most delicate diplomacy has been manifested. The wording of the amendment leaves the execution of the decree of exclusion in the hands of the President exclusively. In this way, if the California people fail to carry out their part of the agreement, the President will allow the Japanese to come into the United States until Congress takes positive action.

The amendment as adopted makes it possible for the President to wait for the school board of San Francisco to admit the Japanese pupils to the schools on equal terms with other children. He may also bar them out of adult public places where the people of California are particularly afraid. Mayor Schmitz and his colleagues from San Francisco would not agree to restore the children until they had some guarantee that Japan would agree to a treaty of exclusion.

The amendment agreed upon by the Conference Committee is automatic in its action, and gives the President the necessary power without regard to Japan. On the other hand, the Japanese would not sign a treaty as a matter of national pride until after their children had been given the same status as other aliens on the Pacific slope.



RAILROADS

Western railroad managers reached an agreement at Chicago to grant increased wages to engineers, aggregating over \$5,000,000 a year, and affecting over 15,000 men on all lines west of Chicago.

Railroads are becoming keenly alive to the disadvantage of photographic evidence of disasters. The wide publication of pictures of ghastly scenes leads to a loss of business and a loss of confidence in the industry.

The grand jury which has been investigating the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Atlantic City made a recommendation—recommending the aged bridge-tender, Daniel Stuart, who was held by the coroner's jury—and recommending that the bridge be closed until it can be repaired.

Commerce Commissioner Lane, in his report to the President upon the western coal shortage, says he found no evidence sustaining the charge that the railroads were party to a conspiracy to manipulate the price of coal. He said that the coal dealers had been entered by the coal dealers. One of the chief reasons for the shortage of coal was the overwintering grain crop in the Northwest, and that but 30 per cent of the crop had been shipped.

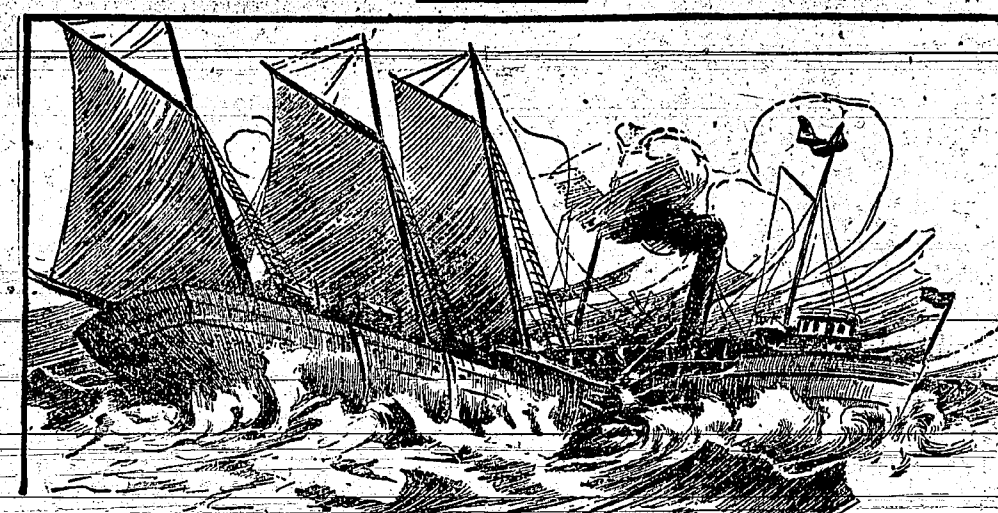
Beginning with New Year's day it became unlawful for interstate railroads to issue free passes for manufacturers of food products or for the use of descriptive labels or to manufacture and sell distilled alcohol without payment of internal revenue tax. It was understood that a reasonable time would be allowed for the interests affected to adjust themselves to the new conditions, but the government had its agents ready to watch for the first infraction.

Again it is said that trainmen and engineers are overworked and that there is a shortage of men on all the railroads. The making of trouble for the "safe" engineer who fails to make the time required by schedule. There can be no doubt that many lines have failed to fully or properly adopt the various safety devices and systems developed by practical railroaders. There are a lot of wretchedly constructed cars running on the country roads that are death traps even in minor accidents.

Nearly three hundred and eighty million dollars was expended last year upon the railroads of the United States in expansion and improvement. One railroad company alone is at work on improvements which will cost two hundred million dollars when completed. Not many years ago the total annual revenue of the railroads was less than the amount expended on railroad improvement last year. It does not look as if the capitalists think that flying machines will take the place of freight and passenger cars in the near future.

The railroads spent fully three-quarters of a billion dollars during 1906 in the effort to take care of the traffic which has nearly overwhelmed them. Of this vast sum, according to the Railway Age, fully \$350,000,000 was expended for new equipment and power. The year broke all records for new cars, the total according to the Age being 313,400, and according to the Railroad Gazette, 249,670. In locomotive building the year was not quite equal to 1905. In 1906 there were about 6,500 locomotives built, which is about 628 less than the previous year. The car building was divided between the freight and passenger as follows: Freight, 310,000; passenger, 6,000. Of the freight cars, 242,172 or 40 per cent, were constructed of steel underframe, and the Pullman company has about completed its first all steel car and is going to adopt steel as its future standard. The balance of the expenditures referred to was for building 6,000 miles of railroad.

## THE COLLISION ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.



MAP SHOWING SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

## PLAN OF THAW DEFENSE.

Content that Defendant Was Temporarily Irresponsible.

Harry K. Thaw is fighting against the plea of insanity his attorneys are trying to establish with the aid of such carefully prepared expert testimony. Thaw fears that District Attorney Jerome is planning to send him to the madhouse in the event of his acquittal, and this fact makes him fear the plea his lawyers have set up. They are attempting to prove that he was insane at the time of the murder of Stanford White, June 25, 1906, but that he has been constantly improving since then, and is now entirely sane. Thaw fears that his attorneys are putting too much emphasis on this feature of the case and believes that a stronger attempt should be made to impress the jury with the self-defense plea, and to win its sympathy by unspoken appeals to the common law.

The trial was brought to a sudden halt Thursday by the death of Mrs. Joseph B. Bolton, wife of Juror No. 11. Mrs. Bolton had been suffering from double pneumonia, and her fatal termination caused alarm among those directly interested in the Thaw case. The testimony of Dr. Evans in the Thaw case revealed the nature of the defense. The doctor, who is not an improprietor, but the head of a large insane asylum and a physician of many years' experience in mental diseases, testified that on the occasion of his first three visits to Thaw in jail, Thaw was undoubtedly insane. He was suffering from the after effects of a "mental explosion." During the period covering the later visits of the physician Thaw showed a steady improvement, so that it would appear that at present he is nearly, if not quite, sane. In other words, he defendant was not responsible for his deed at the time it was committed, and, therefore, should not be punished. On the other hand, he is not.

## HARRY THAW GREETED HIS MOTHER.



THAW GREETED HIS MOTHER.

Now insane, and, therefore, should not be committed to an asylum.

The rest of the testimony since the first day has been an attempt to corroborate the opinion of the expert that Thaw was insane and to show the existence of a condition of affairs not enough to drive to temporary insanity a man who had a predisposition to it. When insanity is due to the effect of brain pressure on the brain an operation upon the skull often causes the recovery of the patient. In this case it is alleged that the irritant was not a piece of bone but the man White. With the removal of White, in this case not by the hand of a surgeon but by the patient himself, it is assumed that Thaw's brain ceased to be irritated and returned to its normal condition.

It remains to be seen whether the district attorney can discredit this medical witness as thoroughly as he did the first one or can show in other ways the responsibility of the slayer. It remains also to be seen whether the jury will approve this return to the plea of temporary insanity, which has been in discredit for some years because badly overworked. Unless something spectacular has been reserved, the nature of the defense is now clear. The character of the counter testimony for the prosecution and the cross examination of the witnesses for the defense will try severely the professional skill of Mr. Jerome. The public is interested in the battle of able lawyers over a human life such as is being waged.

## MANY PERISH IN COLLISION AT SEA.

Awful Disaster Occurs Off Coast of Rhode Island.

## TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

Passenger Steamer Larchmont Is Sunk by Schooner Knowledge.

BODIES ARE WASHED ASHORE.

Victims of Catastrophe Froze in Boats with Land in Sight.

It is estimated that nearly 200 lives were lost in a midnight collision between the Joy line steamer Larchmont and the schooner Harry Knowledge in the sound off Block Island, R. I. The Larchmont was sunk and the Knowledge was run ashore. Captain George McVey of the steamer Larchmont said he had on board between 150 and 200 passengers when the collision occurred and that only eight of these escaped with their lives. At the time he made the statement fourteen bodies had been washed ashore, making only twenty-two out of the total passenger list accounted for.

The passengers met their deaths in various ways. Some of them attempted to launch lifeboats and were frozen to death on the decks of the Larchmont. Others were thrown in the attempt to escape before the vessel went down, and still others who were successful in launching a lifeboat were frozen to death before the small craft reached shore.

The inhabitants of all parts of the island turned out to assist in rescue operations, but there is apparently little left in the demand for cotton goods for anything like spring or summer delivery. Free movement of grain has led to ease in wheat, corn and oats, and enormous receipts of cotton have made for a similar condition in this line.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 11 number 201, against 198 last week, 248 in the week of 1906, 243 in 1905, 218 in 1904, and 188 in 1903. —Bradstreet's Report.

## RAISE FREIGHT RATES.

Roads All Over Country Preparing to Make Increases.

Railroads of the entire country are preparing to make general increases in freight rates which will bring them several hundred millions added revenue annually. In Chicago the highest traffic men of both Eastern and Western roads, with a view to eliminating hundreds of rates which are known as "commodity rates" and to compel shippers to submit to the classification rates, which are substantially higher.

The preliminary work is being done by committees representing both sections of the country, and the exact magnitude of the increases and of the general move for more revenue will not be known until these committees make their report, which may not come before June.

The excuse put forward for a general increase in rates is the alleged alarm felt in Wall street and among the stockholders and directors of all railroads over the increasing difficulty in obtaining money with which to make needed improvements, built extensions and provide equipment and facilities for carrying the traffic of the country. It was stated that more than \$1,800,000,000 had been appropriated by the railroads for these purposes, but that it was impossible to float the securities in any of the money markets of the world.

Accordingly the railway presidents and the men who control the transportation facilities have come to the conclusion that the only way to raise the necessary money is to join the procession and increase the price of what they have to sell, which is transportation.

## SAVE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

President in Message Makes Plan for Western Land.

President Roosevelt Wednesday sent to Congress a long message calling attention to the "urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public land situation in the United States." The President advocates the preservation of coal and other fuel resources on lands still belonging to the government, saying that henceforth the nation should retain the title to the fuel resources; urges government control of the Western public land pastures, with a system of small grazing fees, etc., and asks for an appropriation of \$500,000, immediately available, in addition to present estimates, to be used in direct and preventing land frauds. He contends for a system of government leasing of mineral lands and for treating these fuel lands as public utilities.

President Roosevelt points out that if coal lands had been left under government control, and suggests provision in the West against recurrence of the conditions we deplore in the East. The President advocates the preservation of coal and other fuel resources on lands still belonging to the government, saying that henceforth the nation should retain the title to the fuel resources; urges government control of the Western public land pastures, with a system of small grazing fees, etc., and asks for an appropriation of \$500,000, immediately available, in addition to present estimates, to be used in direct and preventing land frauds.

The results of the interstate commerce commission's inquiry into railroad ownership of coal mines, as directed by Congress last session, have now been reported. It is shown that the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other carriers own directly or by stock in other companies large interests in coal lands. The commission recommends that interstate carriers, after a reasonable time, be forbidden such ownership except to supply their own coal consumption.

Refugees in the Pennsylvania, the report says that the ownership of coal stock by officers and employees "has created a serious and dangerous condition," resulting in unfair distribution of cars.

Evidence of conspiracies in restraint of trade are found in the associated railroads of Virginia and the Carolinas, and in the Delaware Bituminous Steam Coal Traffic Association, in both of which agreements to maintain prices and freight rates. Similar agreements were found to exist in the Eastern New York and New England All-Rail Bituminous Coal Association, and in the Buffalo bureau of bituminous coal statistics.

The commission urges that all carriers be required to make public their system of car distribution, that carriers be prohibited from using private cars in the coal traffic.

## Interesting News Items.

Prof. Sir William Crookes of England has discovered a process of extracting electric light from the atmosphere.

Eight prisoners broke jail at Danville, Va., when an iron door was accidentally unlocked during the absence of the warden and jailers. One has been recaptured.

John Glacken, a salesman, shot and instantly killed Maria Morris in front of her home in Philadelphia and then fired two bullets into his own body. He will die.

## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The progressive tendencies which thus far have characterized business activity maintain their ascendancy. Better weather permitted recovery where trade was interrupted by recent storms, and there is more push in leading retail lines, new construction and transportation of heavy materials from the factories. Marketing of crops has declined, but this is temporary, and reports as to winter wheat are encouraging. Damage to spring fields being slight, the markets for provisions and live stock excite much interest, speculative buying having forced values to a high level, although it is conceded that the raw material and stocks in store are below normal needs of consumption. Crude materials for factory conversion display sustained strength, and the general demand remains vigorous as ever.

Conditions in the distributive branches become more favorable with the advancing winter season. State street sales picked up sharply during the few mild days and for the month thus far are larger than a year ago. Dealings in the jobbing lines have expanded equal to expectations. Bankers are in disposition to increase deliveries of grain to farmers, and slightly relaxed the congestion in transportation lines, though the latter situation is still far from perfect.

Bank clearings, \$224,508,051, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 11.6 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 25, against 25 last week and 22 a year ago. —Dun's Review.

## NEW YORK.

Better weather and improved funds have developed a stronger tone and more activity in distributive trade, increased deliveries of grain to farmers, and slightly relaxed the congestion in transportation lines, though the latter situation is still far from perfect.

Cold weather and price concessions have helped to ease remaining stockpiles of winter goods. With wholesalers and jobbers, deliveries on orders are the order of the day, but there is apparently little left in the demand for cotton goods for anything like spring or summer delivery. Free movement of grain has led to ease in wheat, corn and oats, and enormous receipts of cotton have made for a similar condition in this line.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 11 number 201, against 198 last week, 248 in the week of 1906, 243 in 1905, 218 in 1904, and 188 in 1903. —Bradstreet's Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; barley, standard, 50c to 55c; pork, mess, \$17.45.

Indianapolis Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; barley, standard, 50c to 55c; pork, mess, \$17.45.

St. Louis Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; barley, standard, 50c to 55c; pork, mess, \$17.45.

Buffalo Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.40; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.15.

New York Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; barley, standard, 50c to 55c; pork, mess, \$17.45.

Toledo Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 24c to 26c; clover seed, prime, \$8.75.

Bellevue News Items.

The Spanish socialists have decided to join the republicans in the coming general elections.

Fire destroyed the main business street of Halloway, Mass., a village of 200 people, seven miles north of Appleton.

Marion Lichstein, a cousin of the late John Greenleaf Whittier, died of heart failure after enduring the privations of poverty for twenty years.

It has been decided to hold the fourth annual convention of the Roundtable Association in Pittsburgh March 12, 13 and 14. Over 2,000 delegates, representing thirty-five states, will be in attendance.

The army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines with twenty-five first-class passengers, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth batteries of field artillery and 4,000 tons of general supplies.

The home of Frank Stockton, a poet, at Oll City, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and two children were burned to death.

Martha Braun, who has been making an investigation for the personal information of President Roosevelt, announced at El Paso that he had discovered wholesale schemes for smuggling Chinese across the Mexican border.

Rabbi Solomon Foster of the Temple Beth Shalom, New York, checked the custom of having the Bible read and having Christian hymns sung at the public schools of that city, at the monthly meeting of the Newark Ministerial Association.





## As a rule, a horse head in the foreground will be intelligent and kind.

To have horses of endurance, give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

If a horsemaster attempts to winter his sheep without shelter enough to keep them dry, he will not get a good fleece.

The daily ration for a good cow is thirty pounds of corn silage, ten pounds of hay, three pounds of corn meal, five pounds of bean.

Get rid of the surplus hogs that are not growing into money. There is no advantage in keeping around extra hogs to eat all that the useful ones earn.

Damp floors are almost sure to give poultry roup or some other disease. Coat of sprayed or injected into the nostrils and throat will usually cure them.

A pound of good butter would swap even to-day with a bushel of corn. The former contains no fertility, while the latter in the latter is worth about fifteen cents. Each man can draw his own conclusions.

The busy hog, the mungy hog, the abused hog, the hog that has had to subsist on rotten swill and other decayed matter, the hog that has been compelled to rove in filth, is the one that makes ideal breeding ground for disease germs.

To shout angrily at a horse is to frighten him, and to frighten him is to make him less sure of himself, and his anger. To lose his confidence is to make him less useful, and since usefulness is almost all horses are kept for, one can see how big a mistake it is to shout at a horse.

Green corn of itself can't cause hog cholera any more than it can bring on measles. But enough of it can leave the hog so that it has no disease resisting power. The first germ such a hog picks up finds well prepared ground and goes on multiplying, and the hog becomes a regular incubator of trouble.

Ten acres of small fruits will often make a man more truly prosperous than ten times as much land in wheat or corn. He may not be worth as much in actual output, but he will be getting a larger net income, and he will be getting it with less severe toil. The small farm well tilled, whether it be in fruits, dairy or vegetables, is almost always the most satisfactory. The principal capital needed to start such a farm is a level head and knowledge of the business.

To keep poultry well kept in their pens and all-day before the ground, feed them hard, and pick it in shallow boxes with the roots in dirt and the tops standing up. They would in the garden. Pick them solid around the roots and keep it moist. Don't let dirt or water get on the tops. It will keep on growing, and in the fall and winter will bleach up nicely. Of course, where it is grown in large lots it is required in outdoors, protected from hard freezing.

A good way to get the corn stalks off the field for spring seeding is to let the stock graze them down. Our stock has the range of the cornfield all winter and when spring comes there is nothing but stubs of stalks left. We have often watched the cows and young stock walk out to the field from a ridge of clover or good oat straw. The food value of bleached stalks of corn is not of much consequence, however, the old cow likes the change and, besides, it is good exercise for her to spend an hour or so in this way every day.

**Purchasing Nursery Stock.**  
It is best to purchase trees that have been grown in the State or in nearby States, the nearer your home the better. In this way we may avoid the danger of importing diseases that do not already exist in the State. It is very important to make the purchase of a nurseryman who is familiar with the yellows, root-lice, scale and other enemies, for such a man will be guarding against propagating diseased trees. If possible, it is a good plan to see the trees before purchasing. Some growers think that trees grown further South or further North are better, but I know of no evidence to support either of these views, says the author of a New Jersey bulletin. In general, it is better to get trees from your own locality. If local nurseries are located there.

**Beans vs. Peas.**  
In considering the relative value of the bean and the pea for laying, first cost of producing a chick is not always considered. The chick must be produced and live nearly a year before it lays, and consequently its product for the following year is at the expense of two years' keep. The third year increases the product in proportion to the cost, and so on indefinitely, provided the hen continues a good layer. True, the hen loses some time while nothing but not a year, or nearly, that is required for the pullet to mature. The hen, too, is more inclined to become broody, but this may not be an objection. Generally the egg production is not reduced by age, and hence it is more profitable to keep the hen

as long as she continues to lay well, even if she is a hundred. Under equal conditions, the hen three years old should have laid twice the number of eggs that has been produced by the hen two years old, because she has a year longer in which to do it.

**Girls as Farm Hands.**  
According to the Indiana Farmer, a man who was in the northwest during the last wheat harvest said:

"The shortage of labor in the northwest this year brought about some peculiar conditions. During the harvest, the many farmers found it impossible to procure help, and often they had to call upon the female members of their families to go into the fields. I was paying a visit to a brother in Minnesota, and ascertained that he was utilizing the services of his two daughters, refined and educated young women, without whom it would have been impossible to save the wheat crop. The girls had never done any rough work before, but they fell to with cheerful alacrity, and did as clever work as any men on the place. This sort of thing was of frequent occurrence in the wheat belt, and the women proved themselves real heroines."

**The Boll Weevil.**  
During last year investigations were continued in the Texas cotton districts with reference to birds that feed upon the weevil. The results are encouraging according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. In all 28 species of birds have been found to be more or less active enemies of the insect. Included in this number is the night hawk, heretofore not known to eat the weevil. The night hawk proves to be an active consumer of the insect. Its protection by law, therefore, is earnestly recommended. This is all the more necessary, since the bird is often shot for food.

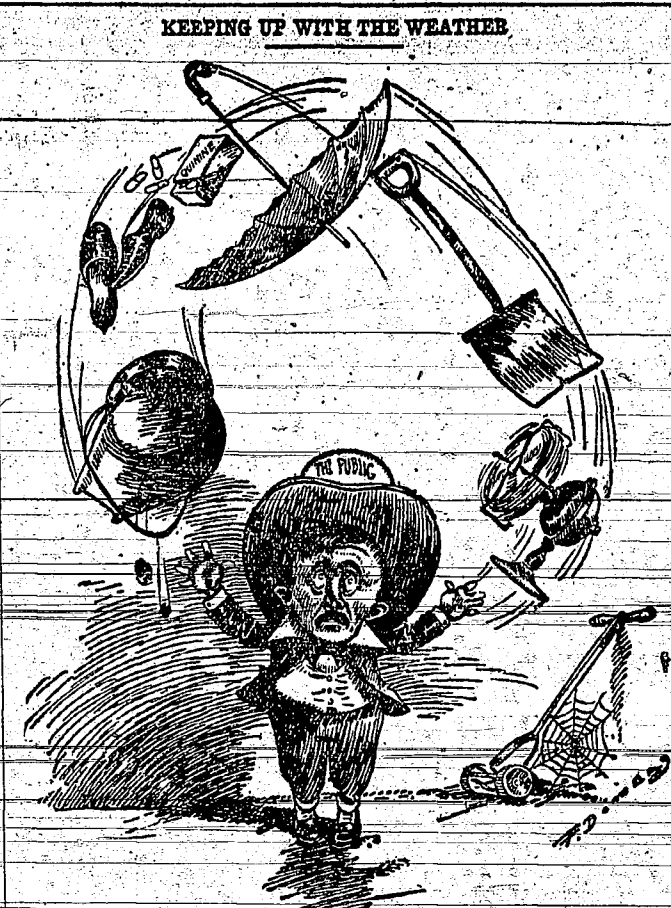
Of all the birds that prey upon the weevil, orioles are the most active and persistent. For this reason the possible introduction into the Gulf States of one or more additional species of these birds is being considered. Only one of the three species that visit the cotton-producing belt breeds extensively within it, hence if one is introduced it should be a species likely to make its summer home within the area infested by the weevil, as all birds are particularly insistent in their search for insects during the time they are feeding their young.

**Clover with Rape.**  
Sowing clover with rape is a very successful and popular method with many farmers who are engaged in raising sheep and goats, says a farmers' bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. With the clover prepared as indicated for sowing clover alone in the spring, from ten to twelve pounds of clover seed and from two to four pounds of rape seed per acre are sown broadcast about the first of May, and covered with ash or straw. If the ground is rough and cloddy, it should be finished with a roller. If this mixture is sown on a thoroughly pulverized and well-prepared bed, the rape develops rapidly and furnishes excellent pasture for sheep, goats, calves or swine from six to eight weeks. The tramping of the animals while feeding during the summer, principally on the rape, forms a dust which on the surface of the ground. In this way soil moisture is retained for the use of the clover during the dry summer season. If a hay crop is desired, the second season the rape is killed by mowing or mowing with sheep during the late fall or winter. Sheep cut off the crowns of the clover close to the ground and the rape then dies. If the rape is not killed it will go to seed the next summer, and the stalks will give some trouble in the hay. If the clover is not cropped too closely the first summer, this method gives an excellent stand.

**Crop Rotation.**  
An experiment report in a South Dakota bulletin has been in progress since 1897. A detailed outline of earlier results is here given. The purpose of the present bulletin is to show which crops reduce soil fertility and which maintain its productivity. The best order of succession of crops is also shown as indicated by these results. The best average yields of wheat were secured after either corn or potatoes. Results following these two in order of merit were obtained from summer fallow, millet, vetch, peas, and wheat. The introduction of a cultivated crop into the rotation was found to become more important, as the conditions for the production of a maximum total crop were more unfavorable, especially if due to a dry season. It was found that wheat is a more particular crop than oats and requires a better place in the rotation. The culture of Canada field peas and vetch increased the growth of straw in the following crops, but gave no material increase in the yield of grain. This was most marked where the peas were plowed under as green manure or fed with hogs. Green manuring with peas has so far shown no benefits over a summer fallow.

At the end of eight years' land growing wheat and corn alternately is producing better total crops of wheat than land growing wheat alternately with vetch and with summer fallow. Manuring land growing wheat alone has so far not been profitable, but a decided profit was secured in manuring land for corn. Where the corn crop was manured a residual effect was observed for at least four years.

It is believed that in the best rotations of South Dakota the land should be sown to some perennial grass for a short term of years, and that broom grass is well adapted to this use. Flax was not more exhaustive of the fertility of the soil than the other grain crops.



## UNCLE SAM'S COMMERCE BOOMS.

His Trade Growth in Two Years Is More Than \$100,000,000.

The enormous growth in American trade with its noncontiguous territories in the last calendar year as contrasted with the preceding one is shown in figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, recently made public. In value this commerce aggregates \$131,000,000, compared with less than \$100,000,000 in 1901.

Of this trade \$50,000,000 in round numbers, consisted of merchandise shipped to those territories and \$22,000,000 worth of merchandise received from them. In addition to this there was received from Alaska over \$18,500,000 worth of gold, being its own production, and \$5,500,000 of foreign gold, principally from the British territory of the Pacific.

Of the \$30,000,000 worth of merchandise sent to the noncontiguous territories about \$22,000,000 worth went to Porto Rico, \$17,500,000 to Alaska, \$12,500,000 to Hawaii and \$7,000,000 to the Philippines.

The following figures show how American shipments of merchandise have increased in 1902 as compared with 1901: Porto Rico from \$12,000,000 to \$17,500,000; Alaska from \$12,000,000 to \$18,500,000; Hawaii from \$11,000,000 to \$12,500,000 and to the Philippines from \$5,000,000 to a little over \$7,000,000.

Shipments of merchandise from noncontiguous territories to the United States during the same period have increased as follows: Hawaii from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000; Porto Rico from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000; Alaska from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, while in the case of the Philippines there is shown a slight reduction. The gold received from Alaska, the largest of domestic production, was in 1901 a little over \$18,000,000 and in 1902 \$18,500,000.

**Rockefeller's Big Gift.**  
All records for beneficent donations were surpassed with the announcement that John D. Rockefeller had given \$12,000,000 to the general educational fund, a body incorporated by Congress for the purpose of promoting education throughout the country by means of gifts and otherwise. While the board is not confined to the distribution of Mr. Rockefeller's donations, nevertheless he has been the principal contributor to its funds since its organization, having given \$11,000,000 on a previous occasion. This latest donation is the largest ever made by an individual for any social or philanthropic purpose in the history of the race. The only condition attached to the gift is that Mr. Rockefeller and his son may direct the disbursement of two-thirds of the amount. The younger Rockefeller is a member of the general educational board, and it was through him that the board was advised of his father's addition to the fund. It is understood to be the purpose of the board to assist colleges, as distinguished from the larger institutions known as universities. The board promptly accepted the gift and acknowledged its gratitude to the donor.

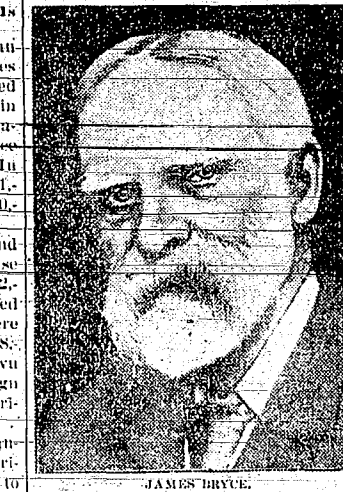
**Roosevelt on Child Labor.**  
A letter from President Roosevelt to the New York Consumers' League takes the ground that while he would prefer to have local and State authorities work out a plan to overcome the evils of child labor, that if these authorities do not do so they should in matters of such vital importance in the nation, "then there will be no choice but for the national government to interfere."

**Jersey Industries Prosperous.**  
The New Jersey bureau of commerce and labor reports that the 1900 manufacturing plants of the State now have a total of \$201,000,000 capital. These employed last year 239,112 persons, of whom 28 per cent were women and children. The average yearly earnings was \$488, an increase of \$48. A steady increase of wages since 1890 has been more than offset by the increased cost of living. Sixty per cent of these factories are run by corporations. This form of management is steadily growing in favor.

**A Liberal Church for Crapney.**  
During his recent visit to New York, Rev. Algernon S. Crapney of Rochester, who was forced out of the Episcopal church on charges of heresy, admitted that a movement was on foot among his influential friends to organize a popular religious body in New York, and possibly other cities, for the purpose of carrying out his liberal ideas. He said, however, that he had not fully made up his mind as to the proper course, thinking it possible that the Unitarian church might cover the necessary ground. In whatever connection, however, he would be an advocate of truth-telling.

## BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington, Mr. Bryce, who was chief secretary for Ireland when named to succeed Sir Henry Mortimer Durand at Washington, is one of the very few commoners appointed to that post. The majority of the British diplomats accredited to the United States have been peers. He refused knighthood some time ago. Mr. Gladstone declined like honors. He urged the prompt adoption of the title of Sir James Bryce, and the title of the King's ambassador.



**Star Back from Africa.**  
Prof. Frederick Starbuck of the University of Chicago, department of anthropology, has just returned from a tour of inspection in the interior of the Congo basin, and the Kaffir and Batwa rivers. The pygmies average 4 feet 10 inches in height. To a reporter he said: "Their most interesting feature is nothing more than their small size. A game known to most American boys, I saw them playing the game just after their return from the Congo. I found that the natives played over 100 different games of the game. The natives of the Congo Free State are bright, intelligent people. I went up the Congo as far as the mouth and then continued around the river to the upper basin. The trip up the Congo river was most interesting. I and the second white man to go into that country to such an extent. I kept away from the river, however, I had a number of narrow escapes."

**It is comforting to know that our pure food law is to be pure.**  
Count Tolstoi refuses to corroborate the cable reports to the effect that he is dying. The discovery that Lindbergh chose to call for the cure of tuberculosis ought to prove a strong theory. It seems to be easier for railroads to get good presidents than good men to run the trains and operate signal systems. It would take 240,000,000 acres to furnish proper dwellings to the 300,000,000 left by the late President Shatt of Pecos. Lobsters bring only 10 cents apiece in New England. On the New York choppy fish crews they bring \$10 suppers and diamond neckties. Nebogott's name is a discouraging one for a man sentenced to death for surrendering his ship to the Japs, but the severity of the penalty insures his non-execution. It seems that the real reason for the shortage of coal in the Northwest is not shortage of cars, but shortage of time, the local dealers in coal having refused to stock up ahead of winter. Mark Twain has come back from Nevada because Shattopere and Milton are dead and he doesn't want literature to suffer. He needs a horse hurried. We always have Mrs. Elm Wheeler Wilcox.

**Fun-Funston Says a San Francisco**  
The San Francisco Chronicle says that an army officer, but he must remember that the bricklayer works. The sensationalists who insist on the United States going to war with Japan are about 10,000 miles from where the shooting could begin. Chancellor Day of Syracuse university finds upon investigation that the principal reason why people are poor is that they haven't made enough money. The young Swede in New York who converted automobiles off and made more than \$1,000,000 for himself and friends is no doubt a smooth manipulator.

## Sunday School.

LESSON FOR FEB. 24.

God's Covenant with Abraham.—Gen. 15:1, 5-10.

Golden Text.—He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.—Gen. 15:6.

God reveals His will to those who look to Him for guidance by degrees. He shows us a little of what He wishes us to do, and gives us perhaps some slight knowledge of what is to come of the doing. When we have started out on the path laid out for us we begin to see a little further into God's intentions concerning us, we have a little further glimpse along the road He wishes us to travel. God's great commandment is shown in the fact that He is willing to enter into covenant relations with men in order to help them to do right and also in order to get into close relations with them. From beginning to end the Bible is full of the idea of a covenant relationship between God and man. His covenant with Abraham was the first that entered into the nature of a voluntary two-sided contract. But that relationship when once introduced was soon shown to be intended to be a permanent one. The covenant with Abraham was not for himself alone but for all his posterity, and as Paul shows us, it is the spiritual fatherhood of all who believe in God who are the heirs of this Covenant.

In the time of Moses, the ark with the mercy-seat above it was made the symbol of God's covenant with His people. In Solomon's time the Temple became the symbol. When Christ came God made a new covenant with man in Christ, and sealed it with the blood of Christ.

**Note.**

"After These Things."—That is, after the battle of King against five in which Lot was taken prisoner and after Abraham's swift pursuit of the conquerors and capture of Lot and the spoils. "Per Not."—Very likely Abraham felt that he had cause to fear a return attack from the very powerful kings whom he had overcome only by surprising their camps. He had been, however, speaking from the jealousy of the tribes among whom he was living. It is not to be supposed that one who must have been counted an interloper would always find a cordial reception from the peoples of Canaan. Indeed, we are told that some of the Canaanites which were sent to him to be his servants, were sent to him to be his servants. The usefulness of good pasture depended upon having water handy. Therefore Abraham, Isaac and Jacob became well-to-do and were envied for their wealth. There is another sense in which Abraham might easily have feared. He might have doubted that God could or would fulfill all His promises in regard to the future. The difficulties in the way of fulfilling them were very evident and very great. Therefore God at this time promises to be not only Abraham's shield, that is protection against enemies, but also his "exceeding great reward." That is, a good promise to remember whenever we are tempted to doubt God's promises. We can remember that God's promises are really so sure as stars visible in the night sky, but that they seem so unobtainable, take the expression "as the sea shore" which is upon the sea shore (Gen. 22:17), the promise to the saints is a reward of "joy" or "very great reward." The promise of blessing upon the land of Canaan which King David ordered him to number the people was "120,000" which would bring the total population up to about 3,000,000, including a sufficient number to make Palestine into a very well-populated country. And long before David's time the strength of David's promises fulfilled. (See Deut. 1:30.)

Counted it to Him for righteousness.—God desires to find faith in man, but faith links man to God. But the exercise of faith—such faith as Abraham's—is about the most difficult task that God can set man. The man who exercises such faith, it is the strongest proof of righteousness, for only one man who is thoroughly in earnest in desiring to please God can have such faith. (See Paul's comment on the text—Rom. 4:1.)

A Sign of the Cross.—We believe and then we waver in belief. We are nearly of quite sure that God will be our "exceeding great reward," and then suddenly we are in some doubt and wish for some sign, some proof, that it is so. But if we are doing our best to exercise faith that is not imagination, but it is a sure way to many ways that He is blessing us toward all the things that we want as well as Abraham may discover instances in our own lives, of quite remarkable help in time of need.

As an answer to Abraham's prayer for some sign God sent him a dream in which he received a reward and an enlargement of the old promise, and after the dream came, and a burning lamp that passed between the pieces of his sacrificial offering. Also "in the same day the Lord made a covenant with Abraham, saying unto him that I will give this land from the river of Egypt unto the great river of the Euphrates."

The Iniquity of the Amorites.—Abraham had three Amorites for his counselors. (Gen. 14:13, 24.) The Amorites were to come when the Amorites would be the enemies of Abraham's descendants. (Josh. 24:10, 12.) As yet they were not wicked enough to be destroyed. There was yet some good in them, some hope for some of them at least, that they would turn from their evil ways.

**Church and Clergy.**

The Rev. E. D. Eaton, pastor of the North Congregational church of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has declined to accept an invitation to return to Beloit college, Wisconsin, to resume the presidency of that institution. A Presbyterian synod has recently been held in the New Hebrides on the spot where John Williams and his companions were murdered by the natives. The synod was held to examine the charges against the missionaries who were opened with rage by the son of the man who murdered John Williams.

The proposed offer framed by the council of the Protestant churches of the government is said to have been approved by Pope Pius. The stipulation is made not to worship as associations, but as individual priests, thus allowing for the recognition of the hierarchy. In doing this they do not propose to surrender their title to the church property, but merely consent to try an organization of public worship in the church. In this plan, however, the church for the first time would be in the attitude of accepting the law of 1867. Premier Clemenceau calls this proposal an "insolent ultimatum," and will concede nothing.

## MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS.

Changes in Medical Law.

Medical legislation appears to be on the increase and some of it is of such a nature that there is likely to be some contest before the session is over. The "anesthesia bill" now in the hands of the public health committee of the House and Representative Abrams of Hancock, chairman of the committee, says the bill will be reported favorably. It also promises that there is likely to be a big delegation of nurses on hand before the bill comes up for general discussion and "plugging" done to get it passed. Another medical bill aimed at "quack" doctors is sure to cause some excitement and still more to follow. Dr. Abrams, who is vice president of the State Medical Society, has introduced another bill, which would make a woman answerable to the same degree of manslaughter as the physician in cases of criminal operations. Two more medical bills have been heard of and they are due to be introduced in the near future. One of them will be a new law compelling the registration of births. Another bill framed up by the State board of health will provide for a bacteriological department in connection with the State board of health. Physicians throughout the whole State are backing the plan.

**Revise Fish and Game Law.**

Strong efforts will be made by the upper peninsula delegation to secure a revision of the fish and game laws with special reference to trout and deer. At the present time no laws exist in Michigan pertaining to the same laws, but the differences have been reported out and a bill is now being drafted. The big complaint of the upper peninsula is that while the counties there protect fish and game for the whole State, hiring wardens for that purpose, they get no return. Every year thousands of dollars are paid for wardens to protect the fish and game laws, but the counties there have to be taxed to pay for them. The upper peninsula members think that each county ought to be permitted to retain such fees. Under the present law the deer season runs from Nov. 8 to 30, and a proposition will be put forth to change this. The season for trapping fur animals is now from Nov. 1 to 30, and this should be cut into two or three weeks so as not to cut into the spawning season.

**Time Limit on Sessions.**

Representative Perry introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for an amendment to the State constitution, to limit the number of members of the Legislature and to limit the length of the session to 40 days. Mr. Perry's resolution provides for a salary of \$800 in lieu of the present compensation of \$1,200 a day. In connection with the proposed amendment to amend the State constitution, Mr. Perry says that for years he has had general criticism of the Legislature for the number of sessions of the session to six or six months. "I think there is no excuse for a session lasting over 120 days, and with that limitation placed it would not be unreasonable to fix the salary at \$800. If the proposed amendment to amend the State constitution is passed, the salary on each session. The first two years the average amount paid out to the legislators has been \$67,000 each session, and the expense connected with the session, the salaries of employees, etc., have made an additional expense each session of about \$67,000. While the amendment to amend the State constitution would be about \$74,000, saving would be made on the other expenses."

**Machine Gun Legislation.**

Hon. Peter White of Marquette, co-sponsored the Senate the other afternoon with some of his inimitable political stories, and as usual got what he was after. The Michigan Island commission, of which he is president, wants the War Department to purchase a machine gun for the use of the Michigan Island commission, and the National park consists of whatever land has not been sold. A concurrent resolution was passed asking the Secretary of War to order the survey. The commission also wants \$13,000 to be used in repairing the fort and for springing the machine gun. Another bill was introduced giving the commission absolute power over the park. This is sought for on account of friction with the authorities who claim jurisdiction under their charter.

**Keat Primary Bill Passes.**

The Keat primary bill, which had been introduced in the House, passed the House late Tuesday afternoon. The primary will be held on April 1, the day of the spring election, so as to insure as large a vote as possible in the country districts. This will necessitate holding a special election about May 1, but they will be a general election, the district being strongly Republican.

**\$8,000 for a Blotout.**

Gov. Warner has signed the bill authorizing the Agricultural college to spend not to exceed \$8,000 of its appropriation in defraying the expenses of the semi-centennial celebration, which takes place May 31, when President Roosevelt will be the guest of honor.

**General Session in September.**

Representative Eaton has introduced a bill to make it compulsory for all citizens of the State to pay a bounty of 2 cents a head for English sparrows. The present law leaves it optional with each county.

**Senators Can't Get Bird.**

Some of the Senators who figure on trimming their and Food Commissioner Bird's appropriation are counting their chickens without examining the invoice. As a matter of fact the appropriation for that department is a continuing one, made so under a bill passed by the last Legislature. To get around this it will be necessary to introduce a bill amending that bill and thus get Commissioner Bird before the committee to explain why the amount should not be reduced.

**Legislators Lay Off.**

Both houses decided to adjourn Tuesday afternoon until the next Monday night, but later the House reconsidered the Senate Joint resolution in order to get in a session Wednesday morning. Many of the legislators went to Grand Rapids to attend the Lincoln Club banquet and the Republican State convention.

**Purchase of Voting Machines.**

Senator Linley introduced a bill authorizing the State supervisors to purchase voting machines whenever they decide to do so.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.



1550—Bishop Hooper and Dr. Taylor burnt at the stake.

1587—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.

1592—James Stuart, Earl of Moray, assassinated.

1763—France ceded Canada to Great Britain.

1814—George A. Campbell of Tennessee became Secretary of the United States Treasury.

1822—Great fast on account of the cholera in England.

1841—Sir George Arthur, last lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, retired from office.

1849—Pope Pius IX. deposed as temporal sovereign.

1850—Quade annexed to the British territories in India.

1861—Ship Orpheus wrecked off New Zealand coast, 130 lives lost.

1864—Jacksonville, Florida, taken by the Federals.

1865—Gen. Lee made commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces.

1867—Nepal admitted to statehood.

1872—Lord Mayo, governor general of India, assassinated at Port Blair.

1873—King Amadeus of Spain abdicated.

1875—Edinburgh Theater—Royal destroyed by fire.

1880—"Polongrin" first performed in England. Two hundred lives lost in Manchester colliery explosion in Wales. Duke of Orleans visited Paris, arrested and imprisoned.

1892—Hotel Royal, New York, burned, with great loss of life. John A. Macdonald elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

1900—United States Senate confirmed the Russian extradition treaty. New York and Boston connected by long-distance telephone. Count de Lesseps and others found guilty of swindling in the Panama scandal trials.

1897—President Cleveland decided boundary dispute between Argentina and Brazil in favor of Brazil.

1897—Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed.

1898—Roman Catholic cathedral at Sacramento, Ca., destroyed by fire.

President Barrios of Guatemala assassinated.

1900—Gen. Roberts received the Moller river.

1901—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland wedded Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1902—Eight million dollar fire in Paterson, N. J.

1904—Main Japanese fleet chased the Russian ships and batteries at Port Arthur, Japan, secured diplomatic relations with Russia.

1906—Sensation in Finland, prosecutor general of Finland, assassinated. Lachen and the Grafts convicted of postal frauds in Washington.

Lawyer credit W. J. Bryan with eighty-five lecture engagements for the present season at \$700 each.

Congressman Butler Ames of Massachusetts is said to be already in training as an aspirant for the seat of Senator Lodge, whose term has still four years to run.

In a recent statement W. J. Bryan declared that he had announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, but said that such a high honor was "something that no American citizen should decline."

Ernest Volmer, a University of California student of the class of '07, has been appointed American vice consul at Tsinchou, China, the sixth university man to be honored with an appointment to a consulate position.

Speaker Cannon has announced himself in favor of a maximum and minimum tariff, but he has not yet decided the maximum tariff as a "big stick" against nations who discriminate against the United States.

It is generally agreed that the most significant idea in Secretary Taft's recent declaration of his attitude toward the Republican nomination for President is the implied purpose of not accepting a place on the bench of the Supreme Court until after the next Republican convention.

With the convening of the Indiana Legislature, the territorial majority has started a flood of bills directed against the trusts and corporations. One makes it a misdemeanor to belong to any trust or for railroads to carry the products of trusts. Another gives the State railroad commission the power to fix freight rates and tariff protective and to utilize the maximum tariff as a "big stick" against nations who discriminate against the United States.

Rev. Dr. Henry A. Bucholt, chancellor of the Denver university, was inaugurated as Governor of Colorado and for the first time in the history of the State the ceremony took place in a church. Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, which he aided largely in building while he was its pastor, was chosen by him. The Governor concluded his address with prayer, in which many of the audience joined.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine, for any corporation to employ a professional lobbyist, and restricting all companies and individuals to arguments before committees. To this end any person frequenting the capitol, without apparent occupation, may be arrested, questioned and ejected from the building, and if they return may be confined in jail until the session closes. The Legislatures of Kansas and South Dakota are also considering similar measures.

**Politics and Politicians.**

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In a recent statement W.



# Buy the Harrison Wagon.

## The Best on Wheels.

### For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

#### TALE OF FELINE SAGACITY.

**Wondrous Story Wasted on Circle of Unbelievers.**

"I've got an old tom cat at my house that once saved nine lives."

"That's easy," butted in the man who had his feet on the table. "He dodged the felloes that you threw at him."

"Perhaps he got tired of being starved at your house and crawled away to some neighbor," suggested the man with the baggy-kneed trousers.

"Your shrewdness does you infinite credit, gentlemen," said the first speaker, handing each of them a cheap cigar. "Permit me to reward you, but you don't quite guess it. This cat, in nosing around the premises, found a pitcher of cream. He stuck his head down into it. It was a tight fit, but he managed to get his head inside. Then he was in a fix. His nose was in the cream, and he couldn't get his head back through the opening. Any other cat would have suffocated to death inside of—"

"Why," interrupted the man with the green goggles, "didn't he—"

"Jam the pitcher against the floor and break it?" I knew you would ask that question. I am telling this story, please remember, and don't cut in again. This cat was confused for a moment, of course. Any cat would have been. He clawed around a little and stuck his tail in the air, but he didn't make any sound. He had sense enough to know that he couldn't carry on a conversation with the outside world while his nose and mouth were buried in thick cream. He squatted down and seemed to consider the matter. Then he acted. He had made up his mind. He left his way to the nearest wall, and when he found it he reared up on his hind feet and stuck his head, with that cream pitcher on it, straight up in the air and stood there. That inverted the pitcher, you know, and the cream began to ooze out and run down the floor. Presently his tail began to wag leisurely, as if to convey the assurance to the watchers that he was all right. He could breathe again. Then he sat down on the floor and proceeded to push the pitcher off his head with his forepaws. He wasn't in any hurry about it. He knew there would be no trouble. The cream had lubricated his head, and it slipped out just as easy as—"

But his hearers had fled out. They said there was a point at which lying ceased to be merely a sin and became a crime.

**Natives Can't Swim.**

A Washington man tells of a recent visit to a beautiful section of a country where the water was so inviting, and unpromising that even the residents thereof evince for it the greatest disgust. Many would leave if they could, but, as they themselves say: "There ain't nothin' to do but stay an' have the chills and fever."

The Washington man was fishing along the banks of the river that waters this section, and although he had gone some 20 miles or so he had not in all that distance noticed a single fisherman. Meeting a man lounging near the stream, he asked:

"Why doesn't someone fish in this river?"

"Ain't no fish," was the laconic response of the native.

"No fish in such a beautiful river as this!" exclaimed the astonished Washingtonian. "Why not?"

The native lazily shifted his position and answered:

"Stranger, if you could get out of this country as easy as a fish can, do you reckon you'd be here?"—Harper's Weekly.

**Always at Hand.**

Not a great many years ago a number of families in Charlestown, Mass., kept hens, and it was a common sight to see them foraging about on any street in the residential section.

One afternoon a group of small boys were playing "Grand Army" on Bunker Hill street. One boy was the commander, another the adjutant, and the other boy the comrade. As the boys moved up and down the street, the hens followed along, pecking away at a safe distance from the rear.

Suddenly one of the "comrades" commenced to cry. The game stopped and the commander asked: "What's the matter, Johnny?"

"I ain't going to play if those old hens keep tagging on behind us," sobbed Johnny.

"Never mind," said the commander, "we'll play the hens are the Woman's Relief Corps, see!"

**Mining in the Deep Blue Sea.**

The search for the treasure of the Spanish Armada galloped Florida in being proceeded with vigor in the town of St. Augustine, and the miners have been encouraged by their finds. Part of the rigging of the sunken ship has already been found. Among other interesting relics brought up were two stone cannon balls, six and a half inches in diameter, one iron shot of about two inches in diameter and a blunderbuss with an inch bore. The divers have come across large quantities of wood in all directions and other unmistakable signs that they are close to the hull of the Florida.

**Brainy.**

"Awfully bulging forehead, hasn't he. Must be very brainy."

"Brainy? Why, that man can take up a problem in bridge and analyze it and give you his deductions, and then show you just how the cards should fall for six deals ahead. He's brainy, all right."

#### INSISTED ON BEING HANGED.

**Murderers Who Have Pleaded for Execution of Sentence.**

The case of the condemned murderer, who the other day practically sentenced himself by refusing to sign a petition for a reprieve, is not so rare as many people imagine.

One famous parallel instance was that of Rev. Mr. Hackman, who shot an actress, Miss Reay, as she was leaving the stage door of Convent Garden theater, and who, although actually offered a commutation, preferred to die upon the gallows in the execution of his crime.

One for a week back, again, the Berlin papers chronicled the case of a wealthy landowner, who, having shot a servant in a fit of passion, tried, with himself as judge, and sentenced himself to ten years' solitary confinement in one of his own private dungeons in his own medieval castle in the heart of the Black Forest.

Nine years and some odd months of this punishment he actually endured, his house steward going into daily a meager ration of coarse prison fare. Unluckily for him, however, the authorities got to hear of the affair and he was haled before the ordinary tribunal to await his trial in due course.

Another extraordinary case, also, was that of a sergeant-major of an infantry regiment stationed in Bremen, who a few weeks back sentenced himself to be shot by a squad of his own men. The soldiers thought they were firing blank, but the self-condemned man had surreptitiously removed the harmless cartridges and substituted ball ammunition so that at his own word of command, "Fire," he fell dead.

Finally, it may be mentioned that John Lee, the Babacoome murderer, who survived three separate attempts to hang him owing to some defect in the machinery of the drop, insisted vehemently that his sentence must be carried out "according to law."

This is, of course, quite contrary to the generally received opinion regarding the convict's own mother, and her assurance is borne out by Rev. John Plunkin, who was chaplain of Exeter goal at the time.

Said this gentleman the other day: "When the attempt to execute him (Lee) failed, he called out again and again, 'I will be executed.' And when I suggested after the third attempt to take his life that the execution should be postponed, Lee exclaimed, 'Aren't they going to execute me? I will be executed!'"—Pearson's Weekly.

**Intelligent Pharmacy.**

One of the best physicians in New York was in financial straits in his young days and looked long and hard for a job. Finally he was engaged in a small shop in Cherry street, in the midst of sailors' boarding houses, and such. One night a woman asked for an ounce of some deadly poison. "What are you going to do with it?" said the young pharmacist. She replied quickly: "I am going to drink it. I am weary of living! I shall commit suicide." "In that case," she said, "I won't sell it to you; you will have to obtain it elsewhere." She laughed. "Oh, do you take me for a fool? If I wanted to kill myself do you suppose I tell you?" Honestly, I want the medicine for my husband, a longshoreman, who is in great distress. "That's different," said our young friend, who thereupon sold the poison and made her sign for it. As she passed out of the door she yelled in manic tones: "Ya-hu! I got you that time! I'll be in hell in seven minutes!"

**Colors to the Blind.**

"Have you any conception of color?" a friend asked a blind man. "What idea have you when you hear colors mentioned?"

"A person blind from birth as I have been can have no possible proper conception of color," was the reply. "To me color is sound, or rather, must be. When I hear the word red, for example, I instantly think of a high piercing note of music; blue to me a delicately sounded note fairly low and pleasing in tone; green is a soft tone and rather low, quiet and restful; while yellow is lively, quick little notes rapidly sounding and causing pleasure, almost to laughter. Black, alas! is the only color we can realize, for we are told that that is the absence of all light and we know only too well what that means."

**Garbed Like Player Queen.**

As she came into the corridor of the opera house every woman's eye turned in her direction, attracted by the ornate head covering she wore. It looked like one of the crowns a player wears in a Shakespearean play, since it consisted of nothing but a band of heavy gold braid, of the kind known technically as "galoon," with a circular top to it fashioned of purple velvet. Around her neck she wore a thin scarf of a shade that toned in with the color of the velvet and the final touch of Shakespearean suggestion was added when she lifted up her skirts, disclosing her ankles clad in mauve silk stockings and her feet covered with a pair of sandals in mauve color kid through the openings in which the stockings could be plainly seen.

**Trying to Avoid Exposure.**

Hicks—I carry my wife's umbrella with me yesterday and lost it somewhere. Now she wants to advertise it. Wicks—That's a good idea. It may be returned to her.

Hicks—That's just the trouble. I'm almost certain I lost it in some saloon.

**Practical Mnemonics.**

Gayley—You haven't had occasion to accuse me of playing poker for two years.

Mrs. Gayley—Three years, my dear. Gayley—How do you know it's three years?

Mrs. Gayley—Because I've worn this dress that long and I got it the last time I caught you.

#### TO AN AUDIENCE OF ONE.

**And He Was the Janitor of the Opera House.**

"I never see it now but I am reminded of one night in Colorado," said Jess B. Fulton, of the Fulton stock company, a few days ago, as he watched the white falling flakes. "We were playing in Colorado one night, and we struck a small town in the mining country. It snowed all day, and at night you could not see a foot ahead for the blinding storm. Some of the members of the company reached the theater and then waited for the audience to come. In about an hour a man entered and took a seat near the door. A consultation was held back of the scenes, and I was selected to go out and explain the situation to the audience. I stepped in front of the curtain and clearing my throat, said:

"Sir, I am glad to see that the storm did not keep you away. We have decided to leave to you the question of whether we will have the show or not. You are the only man here, and tomorrow night we must make the next stand. We will give the play just as billed, if you ask it, but if you have no objection—"

"Say, pardner," interrupted the man, "I wish you would cut out that flow of gab and let me shut up this here house. Don't you suppose the janitor wants to go home some time? When there ain't nobody comin' let me look up, will you?"—Kansas City Star.

#### WHERE MANKIND IS KING.

**Gift of Speech Put Him in a Class by Himself.**

The gift of speech is the last proof of Divine favor, in virtue of which mankind has the rest of the animal kingdom faded, and stands in a class by himself.

Some beasts are stronger than men, and some know more, but no beast can be such a bore as a man, nor can any beast stop over, in the true sense of the term. These distinctions we owe to the gift of speech.

The gift of speech, moreover, lays us under compulsion to read a great many things which otherwise we would not, in order that when we have nothing to say, we may nevertheless say something. Thus we promote the publishing business, create a demand for wood pulp, assist in the deforestation of the earth's surface, stir up a new school of kickers, increase discontent and contribute, at length, to progress and penitence.

Our ancestors used to consider speech a means of concealing thought, but we have nothing to conceal.

**Wolf Raised Sheepfold.**

George B. Israel, who lives on the farm of Sheriff Samuel Parks, in Johnson township, Brown county, thought his sheep were being killed by Oscar Aults dog. Israel went to the Aults home armed with a gun, where he intended to kill the sheep-killing dog. A fight took place between the two men, and after they had paid their fines before Justice Robinson of Johnson township, they learned that he had just trapped a large timber wolf. The neighbors immediately made friends and decided that the wolf had been killing the sheep instead of the dog, as supposed. The wolf was taken to Nashville.

Numerous wolf tracks have been found in Johnson township, and a number of farmers are looking for other wolves which they believe have been visiting sheepfolds.—Columbus correspondence Indianapolis News.

**The Wanderings of a Seagull.**

On October 25 last there was shot at Ouchy, on Lake Lemman a seagull, aged about 16 months, which the Country Gentleman states, was to be wearing on its claw a silver ring engraved with the words "Vogelstation Rositten 20." Rositten is situated in the Lake of the Couland between Kongsberg and Mc. When I hear the word red, for example, I instantly think of a high piercing note of music; blue to me a delicately sounded note fairly low and pleasing in tone; green is a soft tone and rather low, quiet and restful; while yellow is lively, quick little notes rapidly sounding and causing pleasure, almost to laughter. Black, alas! is the only color we can realize, for we are told that that is the absence of all light and we know only too well what that means."

**Impossible.**

Two barristers of the names of Doyle and Volterton were constantly quarreling before the bench. One day the dispute arose so high that the learned Doyle knocked down his adversary, exclaiming vehemently: "You scoundrel! I'll make you be have like a gentleman!"

The other, smarting under the blow as he lay on the ground, energetically replied:

"No, never! I defy you. You cannot do it, sir!"

**Practical Mnemonics.**

Gayley—You haven't had occasion to accuse me of playing poker for two years.

Mrs. Gayley—Three years, my dear. Gayley—How do you know it's three years?

Mrs. Gayley—Because I've worn this dress that long and I got it the last time I caught you.

**Almost a Nightmare.**

"Don't you sleep well on the cars?"

"No. I generally stay awake all night trying to remember the name of my sleeping car."

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Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the register in chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land. State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

By C. F. Underhill, Treas. Place of business, Judge P. O. Mich. Dated July 14, 1906.

James H. Pearson, Chicago, Ill., mortgagee named in all undischarged recorded mortgages.

**OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.**

Grayling, Mich., Aug. 21, 1906. I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of James H. Pearson, or the heirs, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said James H. Pearson.

**ABNER J. STILLWELL,** Sheriff of Crawford county.

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Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the register in chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land. State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

By C. F. Underhill, Treas. Place of business, Judge P. O. Mich. Dated July 14, 1906.

James H. Pearson, Chicago, Ill., mortgagee named in all undischarged recorded mortgages.

**OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.**

Grayling, Mich., Aug. 21, 1906. I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of James H. Pearson, or the heirs, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said James H. Pearson.

**ABNER J. STILLWELL,** Sheriff of Crawford county.

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#### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1907.

Present Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Crockett, deceased. Amanda Taylor, having filed in said court her petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court, be admitted to probate, and the administrator of the Will annexed of said estate be granted to Marins Hanson of the Village of Grayling or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the Fifth day of March, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

[A true copy.]

WELLINGTON BATTESSON,  
Judge of Probate.

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#### DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

mitted to	17 25	12 30	Fayette		
on with	7 45	3 48	Deward	D	A
stated he	9 20		M River	D	A
the Vill-			B J Jr		
her suit	19 40	13 15	C W Lake		
			S W Lake		
day of			L Lake		
clock in	19 45	13 18	M Rond		
office, be	110 00	10 49	Lake H d		
hearing	10 30	3 42	ALBA D		
no publi-	111 10	13 55	Gr River		
cation	112 25	14 04	Ge Cam		
ence suc-	112 35	14 10	Jr River		
day of	111 40	14 13	Warda		
LANCHER	2 05	4 30	A E Jord n	D	
alated in	p m	p m			
ON,					
Probate.					

Trains will not stop where no passenger  
 where p m are shown

CLARK HAIRE, Geo  
 J. D. McGEE